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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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SPEECH OF Mr. BROWN, OF MISS.,
ON THE PRESIDENT'S VETO MESSAGE.
In Senate, May 15, 1854.

Mr. PRESIDENT: It is with extreme regret that I [illegible] word on this subject. To me it would be a most painful task to sustain the views of President in opposing them. A strict construction of the Constitution myself, it is more agreeable to me to act in harmony with those who think strictly, than to differ with them. We have examples in the administration of the Government of a rigid adherence to that instrument, and any attempt to set such an example excites admiration. I could wish, however, that President had selected a less worthy object [illegible] before us for a manifestation of his [illegible] sustaining the Constitution in its letter and its spirit.

If this were an original question I would be [illegible]. But having voted for the bill that has received the Executive veto, in the House and the Senate, I feel called upon in justice to my constituents, and to myself, to assign the reasons which justified me in giving those votes. I yield to no man in a rigid adherence to the Constitution.

I have no oration to pronounce in behalf of the objects of this bill. These children of misfortune have their own most earnest advocates. Immured in cells, or shut up in loathsome dungeons, shut out from the light of day and from the light of reason, with the hand of God resting heavily upon them, their mute appeals to us for help and succor, are more eloquent than anything I can say. The President has declared, with an earnestness that does him credit, as a man and a Christian, that he has "been compelled to resist the kind sympathies of his own heart in favor of the humane purposes sought to be accomplished" by this bill. The sentiment will find a hearty response in the bosom of every good man. Of all the millions who live under the ægis of our Constitution, there is perhaps not one who will not say that the purposes sought to be accomplished by the bill are humane, benevolent, christian, and eminently worthy of all the support which we can give them consistently with our duties to the Constitution. We have, then, but one question before us: Can we pass this bill without violating the Constitution?

To that question I address myself.

The Constitution says:

"The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States."

That the word *territory* is used in this connection as synonymous with *land*, and that land is to be treated of purely as property, is not questioned, I believe, by the President or any one else.

To dispose of—to dispose of the territory, to dispose of the land—what is meant by that phraseology? In ordinary parlance, it means to give, to sell, to bestow, to convey, and I apprehend that it was used simply to convey its ordinary meaning. The framers of the Constitution were men not only of common sense, but of extraordinary astuteness. They knew the force of words, and the meaning of words, and it is a reproach to them to say that they employed words with one signification in the Constitution, which, in their common every day use, carried with them a different signification.

I have consulted eminent lexicographers as to the true meaning of the words "to dispose of," and with these results:

JOHNSON.—*To dispose:* To employ for various purposes; to GIVE; to place; to bestow.

To dispose of: To GIVE AWAY; to employ to any use; *to put into* THE HANDS OF ANOTHER.

RICHARDSON.—*Dispose: To employ for or apply to a particular purpose or use*, and thus *to bestow*.

TODD.—*Dispose:* To employ to various purposes; to diffuse; TO GIVE; to place; *to bestow*.

To dispose of: To apply to any purpose; to devote to any other purpose or use; to put into the hands of another; TO GIVE AWAY BY AUTHORITY.

WEBSTER.—*Dispose:* To apply to a particular purpose; TO GIVE; *to bestow*, as you have disposed much in public piety. *In this sense, "to dispose of" is more generally used.*

To dispose of: To GIVE AWAY or transfer by charity.

WALKER.—*To dispose of:* To apply to any purpose; to put into the hands of another; *to give authority.*

Now, sir, if Congress has the power to dispose of public lands, and if "to dispose of" as Richardson, Johnson, Walker, Todd, Webster, all agree it means, *to give*, where is the limit of power to give these lands for the relief of the indigent insane?

The power to give having thus been conferred in express terms by the Constitution, there can be no limitation to the use of that power other than this, that it shall not be used for a purpose prohibited by the Constitution in express terms, or by fair implication.

If there is no pretense that the purpose of this bill is inhibited by the Constitution in express terms. The inhibition must therefore be supplied by implication, if at all. I shall undertake to show that there is nothing in the Constitution, or in the spirit of the Constitution, which, being fairly construed, supplies any such implication.

The President has undertaken to show, first, that the Constitution itself, not in terms but by fair intendment, prohibits such a gift as that proposed in the bill; and, secondly, that the deeds of cession from New York, Virginia, Massachusetts, and North Carolina, in more express terms, prohibit it. On both points the President and myself differ.

The President says the bill proposes to make provision for an eleemosynary purpose within the United States, and that "this presents the question at the threshold, as to whether any such act on the part of the Federal Government is warranted or sanctioned by the Constitution." The point here presented is not that Congress cannot provide for an eleemosynary institution, because it is such an institution, but that Congress cannot provide for such an institution *in the States*. I am warranted in saying this, because the President clearly admits that it is within the competency of Congress to provide for an institution of this character in the District of Columbia—his language being, "if Congress have power to make provision for the indigent insane *without the limits of this District*, it has the same power to provide for the indigent who are not insane, thus to transfer to the General Government the charge of *all the poor in all the States*."

I respectfully submit that the President has not met the question fairly. We propose to give the lands, and instead of meeting us on the question as to whether we have the power to make the gift, the President attacks the object of the gift, and on the ground that the object of it is located without the range of constitutional legislation. I grant that Congress has no *express* authority or warrant in the Constitution "to make provision for an eleemosynary purpose *within the States*;" but has Congress any *express* warrant or authority to make provision for colleges, schools, and railroads within the States? Clearly not; and yet I shall show before I get through that the President has very distinctly indicated that all these come within the range of constitutional legislation.

I shall presently inquire by what warrant the Congress gives lands to schools, colleges, railroads, to build houses, and drain swamps in the United States, and shall then endeavor to show that the same Constitution which sanctions these grants also sanctions grants to lunatic asylums.

For the present, let me pursue the argument of the President. "It cannot be denied," he says, "that if Congress has the power to make provision for the indigent insane, &c., "it has the same power to provide for the indigent who are not insane." Granted; but has the President well considered the difference between the mere possession of a power and the necessary obligation to exercise that power? Because Congress has the power to do a thing, it by no means follows that Congress must do it. Congress has the power to order the building of six or sixty steam-frigates, and it has exercised that power so far as to order six; it does not follow that it must order the building of sixty.

The President speaks of idiocy, physical diseases, and extreme destitution, and says "if Congress may and *ought* to provide for any one of these objects, it may and *ought* to provide for them all." This is saying that if Congress has the power to do one thing, and does it, then Congress is bound to do everything else that it has the power to do. Now, I may think that Congress may and ought to declare war against Spain; and if she does it, I should by no means conclude that she may and ought to declare war against England. If Congress has the power to give it may give to a class stricken mysteriously by an inscrutible Providence, without imposing on itself any sort of obligation to give to those who have fallen victims to their own bad passions, or to the lazaroni who have been or may be poured upon our shores from the jails and pest-houses of the old World.

The argument of the President, it seems to me, amounts rather to a strongly expressed apprehension that the power may be abused than to a logical conclusion of its non-existence. The fear that a power may be abused may justify a cautious use of it, but it will not prove that it does not exist. The power to declare war is of fearful import; it may be abused. Congress may declare war against England to-day; it would be an abuse of power; but it would not prove that the power did not exist, and notwithanding its abuse to-day, it may be rightfully used to-morrow.

The President tells us he will not discuss the question of power sometimes claimed under the general welfare clause of the Constitution, because he conceives the question of power under that clause to have been well and wisely settled. He thinks Congress has the "power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises," *in order* "to pay the debts"—and *in order* "to provide for the common defence and GENERAL WELFARE." In all this I quite concur with him—but as no one, to my knowledge, ever claimed authority under this clause of the Constitution to pass this bill, and as the President's remarks on this point do not seem to me to meet the argument as presented by the friends of the bill, I do not clearly perceive the purpose for which they were introduced.

I cannot but think the President gives a wider range to his fears than the facts warrant, when he says:

"If the several States, many of which have already laid the foundations of munificent establishments of [illegible] and nearly all of which are proceeding to establish them, shall be led to suppose, as they will be, should this bill become a law, that Congress is to make provision for such objects, the fountains of charity will be dried up at home, and the several States, instead of bestowing their own means on the social wants of their own people, may themselves, through the strong temptation, which appeals to States as to individuals, become humble suppliants for the bounty of the Federal Government, reversing their true relation to this Union."

I have a better opinion of the States than is here indicated. In my opinion, "the fountains of their charity" are not more likely to be "dried up" by grants of land for the benefit of the insane, than is their passion for learning to be extinguished by similar grants for school purposes; nor is a State more likely to become "an humble suppliant for the bounty" of this Government, when she receives a small quantity of land for the relief of suffering humanity, than she is when she receives a larger quantity for internal improvements and other purposes. We have seen that grants of land for school purposes have not "dried up" the passion for learning in the States, but has stimulated it, and caused it to flow in a steadier and a bolder stream; and though our tables literally groan under memorials from State Legislatures, praying for lands in aid of their several railroads and other local projects, we have accustomed ourselves to think it all right, and the States have remained in blissful ignorance of the fact that they were fast becoming "humble suppliants for the bounty of the Federal Government."

Passing from this part of the message, we come at once to the President's comments on the third section of the fourth article of the Constitution. It is from this section that we derive our authority to pass this bill. The "Congress shall have power *to dispose of* and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States." Such is the language of the instrument, and if its terms are not limited by some other language in the same instrument, it seems to me there can be no doubt that we may DISPOSE OF the land for the benefit of the insane. The President has recourse to the sixth article of the Constitution, to-wit: that "all debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation." This article he thinks limits the powers we might otherwise have under the third section of the fourth article.

Now, sir, this power to dispose of the public lands is a clear, distinct, separate, and substantive grant of power, not dependent on anything else, and not the incident of any other grant. The sixth section of the Constitution, in my opinion, imposes no limitation on the grant. The "contracts and engagements entered into" before the adoption of the Constitution, and which were declared to be "as binding on the United States as on the Confederation," referred not to the deeds of cession from Virginia, Massachusetts, New York, and North Carolina, but to other and very different contracts and obligations. They refer more especially to the "contracts and obligations entered into" by the Continental Congress for the support of the army of independence; and as the structure of Government was undergoing a change, it was meet to impose on the new constitutional Government the debts, contracts, and engagements of the old confederate Government. Something of this kind was necessary to secure the creditors of the Government against loss, and to give assurance to the world that the public faith should be preserved.

I do not, myself, see the limitation which the sixth section imposes on the third section of the Constitution. But the President does. He does not, it is true, say in terms, that one of these sections limits the other. But he introduces arguments to prove it, by asserting, in substance, that the "contracts and engagements" referred to in the sixth section of the Constitution, had special reference to the deed of cession from Virginia and other States to the United States, and the obligations therein imposed, and that a strict observance of the spirit of this act is inconsistent with the idea of "disposing" of the lands by gift. I might, perhaps, successfully protest against being required to construe the Constitution by an instrument which, though contemporaneous with it, is not a part of the Constitution, and is not necessarily connected with it. The Constitution ought to be construed, interpreted, and administered by what is written in its face and where the writing admits of one, and only one, clear and distinct interpretation, that interpretation ought not to be destroyed or nullified by a resort to extraneous matter.

But, I want to meet the question fully and fairly, and in every one of its presentations; and therefore, I admit, for the sake of the argument, that the President may be right. The deeds from all the States, I believe, are substantially the same. The President introduces the one from Virginia, and for the reason, I presume, that it meets the point made by him more fully than any of the others. It was executed in 1784, and its material part is as follows:

"That all the lands within the territory the United States, not [illegible] reserved for or appropriated to any of the before mentioned purposes, or disposed of in bounties to the officers and soldiers of the American Army, shall be considered [illegible] common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as have become, or shall become members thereof, [illegible] according to their usual respective proportions, in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully and [illegible] for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever."

The President, as I understand him, takes the ground that the stipulations of this deed are part and parcel of the "contracts and engagements," alluded to in the sixth section of the Constitution, and that the attempt to give ten millions of acres of land to the indigent insane being in violation of these stipulations, is consequently in violation of the sixth section of the Constitution, and, therefore, void. I think this a proper conception of the President's position. I know that I have meant to state it fairly.

Now, sir, suppose that this deed was actually a part of the Constitution; that instead of having the power to dispose of the lands without limitation, as I think we have under the Constitution, we had only the power to use them as a *common fund for the use and benefit* of such of the States as belong to the Union, Virginia included, could we not even then pass this bill? Do we propose to employ this common fund otherwise than for the use and benefit of all the States? The lands are spoken of as a common fund in the deed. These lands or common funds to the amount of ten millions of acres, we propose to divide among the several States, in a compound ratio of geographical area and representation in the House of Representatives.—Now, if we so use them, is not the use for the benefit of all the States of the Union, Virginia included? Mark you, the language of the deed is, that the land "shall be as a common fund" for the use and benefit of all the States. When you take part for the use of schools in a few States, and another part for the use of swamp drainage in other States, as you have done time and time again, are you employing a common fund for the use and benefit of all the States? Of what use is a common school in Mississipoi to the State of New York? And how is Massachusetts benefitted by draining a swamp in Arkansas? If there be a resulting use and benefit to the old States in giving land to the new States, how much more apparent will this use and benefit become if you give the lands directly to the old States themselves.

To my mind this is the first land bill ever brought forward in the true spirit of the deed of cession. It is the first bill that ever proposed to divide the land among the States having in them a common interest, share and share alike. The bill, to say the least, embodies an equitable principle. It awards a *common fund* among the parties in interest, and says in plain terms to the old States, and to the new, that which we hold for the use and benefit of each and every one of you shall not be employed for the use of one to the exclusion of another.

But admit this interpretation of the deeds to be correct, what becomes of all the lands acquired by conquest and by purchase? They certainly are not under the control of the deeds of cession from Virginia, Massachusetts, New York, the Carolinas, and Georgia. All the territory west of the Mississippi river, including Oregon, Washington, Utah, and New Mexico, and the unsold lands in Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, and other States west, was acquired otherwise than by these deeds of cession. Is the power of Congress more ample over these lands than over the unsold lands in Mississippi, Alabama, and the other States lying within the cessions from the old States? It must be so, or else the whole argument based on these deeds falls to the ground. For by no torturing of language can a deed from Virginia or Massachusetts be made to cover lands bought from France or Spain, or conquered from Mexico.

I am a new State man, and I am a just man. And I now say to the new States, you have no right to take from the common fund for colleges, for schools, for railroads, for swamp drainage, and for other special purposes of your own, and then say to your older sisters, you shall have no part for any purposes of yours. The old States having a common interest in a common fund, have said to their younger sisters, take from this fund for colleges, schools, railroads, swamp drainage, and for other purposes, and we have taken accordingly. Shall we now say to them it is unconstitutional for you to take for any purpose? Can we say so in honesty and in good faith? Can we receive for our schools, and deny to the old States for their asylums? And if we do, will it not look as if the violation of the Constitution consisted, not in using the common fund for the particular purpose designated in this bill, but rather in its application to the use and benefit of the old States? Who doubts that it is just as constitutional to endow a lunatic asylum in Mississippi as to endow a college or university in that State? Who questions that if Congress may give lands in Illinois to educate same children, it may give lands in the same State to protect insane children? And can it be that Congress may apply "a common fund" held for the use and benefit of all the States, to the use and benefit of new States, to the exclusion of the old States? This must be assumed as true, or else it follows irresistibly that the lands being the common fund, and it being constitutional to give to Mississippi and Illinois, it is equally constitutional to give to North Carolina and Virginia. And then again, unless it shall be shown that it is unconstitutional to endow a lunatic asylum *per se*, it will follow that if you can give to a college in Alabama from the common fund, you may give to an asylum in Delaware from the same fund.

[Concluded on 2d page.]

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.
THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 29, 1854.

STEAM BOAT COLLISION.—We are grieved to state that the Steamer Fanny Lutterloh was sunk last evening by coming in collision with the Steamer Gov. Graham. The boats met a short distance below Mrs. Owen's plantation, and owing it is supposed to some misunderstanding of each other's intention of passing to the right or left, the Graham struck the bow of the Fanny and sunk her in three minutes. There were 40 or 50 passengers on board, mostly Delegates to the Wilmington Bar Convention, (among them the Junior Editor of this paper,) but including several ladies and children, all of whom were saved, but wet, and with the loss of all their baggage, which floated out of the boat. It is feared that one negro man, the property of Capt. Stedman, was drowned, as he was missing when our informant left. The collision occurred before dark. It it had been half an hour later it is thought that many would have been drowned.

We learn that the passengers generally went to the house of Isaac Wright, Esq., where they were no doubt hospitably entertained during the night.

It is probable that some of the passengers will return to town on the Graham, and we learn that Mr. Lutterloh will engage the Sun to go down for the others. When he left there the Fanny's smoke stack was lying across the Graham's deck.

It is surprising that some understanding does not exist on our river as to the direction which boats shall take when they meet, either to the right or left. There was imminent danger of a similar collision on Tuesday morning last, when the Senior Editor of this paper was coming up on the Sun, but for the presence of mind of Capt. Rush, who, as always, was at his post, and made a signal to the down boat as to the direction to take.

RICHMOND AND MOORE.—We have information which induces us to hope for a gain of 100 votes in Moore for Gen. Dockery, and of a still greater gain in Richmond county.

THAT EDENTON DISCUSSION.—We have received the Edenton Whig of the 17th inst., which throws light upon the matter at issue between Gen. Dockery and Mr. Bragg, as to the latter's position on Internal Improvements. The Whig says:

"*Mr. Bragg opposed to Internal Improvements.*—We were very naturally surprised, a few days since, to learn that the locoocracy of Edenton has been getting up, and sending certificates to Mr. Bragg, in order to prove the soundness of their Candidate, on the North Carolina Rail Road question, to the Middle and Western sections of the State, when *they know that Mr. Bragg has* ALWAYS BEEN AND IS NOW, opposed to the State's lending its aid to Internal Improvements, not only in building Rail Roads, but every other Improvements. We well remember, that Mr. Bragg evaded the question, when asked by Gen. Dockery, on the 10th ult., If he favored the extension of the North Carolina Rail Road East to Beaufort, and West to the Tennessee Line? But he did not hesitate to give an emphatic "*NO*," when asked, if he was in favor of the State's borrowing the money to build that Road? We have thought for some time past, that Bragg stood a poor chance, but since we learned that they had gotten up certificates to prove that he was sound on that question, we are well convinced, that his chance of succes over the old Farmer is becoming "small by degrees and beautifully less" every day; and as a desperate case requires desperate measures, so they have had to resort to certificates, in order to deceive the good people of the State. But we are well assured, that if it becomes necessary, that a certificate, sustaining the old General's charges against Mr. Bragg, can be gotten up, signed by as many, and we have not the least doubt, by a larger number of good and true Whigs, than that gotten up by the locofocracy. We hope our Whig friends in the West will see to it, that Bragg is pinned down and forced to avow himself emphatically, either in favor or against that question, instead of permitting him to evade it by saying that he stands upon the platform, put forth at the bidding of the Standard man, by the Great Locofoco Sanhedrim."

There is plain, up-and-down, evidence of the correctness of Gen. Dockery's version of Mr. Bragg's remarks. It fully confirms the view which we took of the matter after hearing the speeches here.

Mr. Bragg has published the following certificate relative to the Edenton discussion:

EDENTON, May 12th, 1854.

MR. THOMAS BRAGG:—*Dear Sir:*—We, the undersigned, having understood that your position taken on the Internal Improvement question, during the late discussion between yourself and Gen. Dockery, in this place, has been misrepresented, desire to make the following statement, which we believe to be substantially correct:—General Dockery spoke in favor of the extension of the Central Railroad East to Beaufort, and West to the Tennessee line, and stated that the debt of the State would be increased thereby to the amount of *ten millions of dollars*. He asked how this debt was to be paid, and said that the Democratic plan was to tax the people to pay it, and that of the Whigs to raise it by getting distribution of the Public Lands. You argued to show that, in the first place, distribution could not be obtained, and if it could, our share annually would not be more (taking the average sales for a number of years) than fifty or sixty thousand dollars; and the *interest* of such a debt could not be thus paid, and that the whole thing was calculated to deceive. In reply to this question to you, whether you were in favor of the extension of the Road East and West, you stated that you were—that you did not know, in the present state of things, what amount would be needed to complete it, but you were willing to go as far as the means and resources of the State would admit, so as not to incur a debt beyond the ability of the State to pay, and that you were unwilling to do that as you were opposed to repudiation—that you would have the State government act precisely as a private individual ought to act in the management of his own affairs, &c., &c. This, sir, is substantially what we recollect of the discussion in relation to "Internal Improvement," and we cheerfully send you this statement, as an act of simple justice to one who, we hear, has been misrepresented on this subject.

Very respectfully,
J. C. BADHAM,
A. DIXON,
RICH'D PAXTON,
J. F. MANNING, M. D.,
WM. N. SKINNER,
JAS. NORCOM,
WM. C. HUNTER,
THOS. C. MANNING.

Now we are satisfied, from its own contents, that this certificate does not present a correct statement of the facts. We say from its own contents, for no one will pretend that Mr. Bragg said at this place that he had replied at Edenton that he was in favor of the extension of the Central Road East and West. We have referred to our own notes and there is no such expression there. We have examined the North Carolinian's account of the discussion here, and there is no such statement there. No man in this community will pretend that Mr. Bragg said so. And yet these eight Edenton gentlemen represent Mr. Bragg as giving this remarkable answer, thus denying one of the principal points stated by Gen. Dockery, which Mr. Bragg himself did not deny when confronted with him.

We know nothing of these Edenton gentlemen. They are probably respectable persons. But, probably because of their known sympathy with Mr. Bragg against internal improvements, their feelings have warped their judgments, and they testify to too much, and forget some things which others in that place remember,—for which see the article from the Edenton Whig.

ANOTHER BRAGG STORY EXPOSED.—It will be recollected that Mr. Bragg, in his speech here, asserted that he had learned from a friend of Joseph B. Cherry, Esq. of Bertie, that if he should be elected to the Legislature he would vote against a Convention to amend the Constitution. This statement he dwelt upon as very important, since Mr. Cherry was Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions in the Whig Convention, and himself reported the Resolutions, including the one in favor of a Convention. And Mr. Bragg argued, in substance, that if Mr. Cherry was not to be relied on by the friends of a Convention, the Whig party was likewise not reliable. He professed to have had this story from a gentleman who said Mr. Cherry himself had told him.

Mr. Cherry, on seeing this statement of what Mr. Bragg said, and hearing from a friend at Carthage that he had made the same statement there, has published "an unqualified denial to the whole of this miserable little affair, trumped up with a view to injure that sterling patriot, Gen. Dockery, in the canvass for Governor." "I will state, (adds Mr. Cherry,) for the benefit of Mr. Bragg, with the hope that his sense of justice will induce him to make *the amende honorable, that I am in favor of, and shall vote for, a bill to call a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State*, provided I am elected a member of the next Legislature; and I am a candidate for a seat in the Senate, with fair prospect of success: That I stand fairly and squarely upon the Raleigh Platform adopted by the Whig State Convention: That I have, at all times, privately and publicly, advocated it, because it met the approval of my judgment."

Mr. Cherry is very severe upon Mr. Bragg for making such a use of such a patched up story, which, if it had been true, was but a mere private conversation between himself and a friend; and that too in a distant part of the State from his (Mr. C.'s) residence, where he had but few acquaintances or friends.

Mr. Cherry hits the nail upon the head when he says,

"Mr. Bragg must certainly be very "hard up" for material with which to oppose Gen. Dockery, when he resorts to such little subterfuges as these."

He beseeches Mr. Bragg not to class him with certain politicians in Edenton; and adds that Gen. Dockery will, he thinks, get the full Whig strength of Bertie county, and—*a few Democrats besides.*

The Wilmington Journal, of Saturday and Monday last, has some remarks upon the subject of Mr. Ashe's charges against Messrs. Badger, Mangum, and Dockery, and the connection of this paper therewith, which demand some notice.

And first, we have to remark, what is worthy of attention, upon the manner in which this discussion has been conducted by the Observer and the Journal. *We* published Mr. Ashe's first letter *in full*, and all that was at all material of the second. The Journal has also published all that came from Mr. Ashe, whilst it has carefully suppressed the *proof*, and the fact that we published *proof*, of the inaccuracy of all the charges made by Mr. Ashe. The public need be at no loss, therefore, in judging which paper has acted with fairness and with a desire to place *the truth* before the people.

But we are perhaps devoting space unnecessarily to this subject. We will put a few questions to the Journal, which it will answer if it is willing that the truth shall go before the public:—

1st. Mr. Ashe charges that Gen. Dockery voted to lay on the table, (which is equivalent to rejection,) bills to suspend the duties on rail road iron for the Raleigh and Gaston and the Central rail roads. We ask the Journal to state on what page or pages of the Congressional Globe these votes are to be found? We deny the truth of the statement in toto. And we deny that there ever was such a bill before Congress in relation to the Central road. We call upon the Journal to state plainly upon what page is to be found any evidence of such a bill?

Failing to find any such evidence, we ask the Journal if it desires to defeat Gen. Dockery's election by means of assertions which it thus *knows* to be *untrue?*

The Journal doubtless has the Globe, and has examined the references we made to it, chapter and verse. If we had failed to give them correctly, the Journal would have said so. It knows as well as we do that Mr. Ashe's charges are not sustained by the record.

WILMINGTON.—During our late visit to Wilmington, we found that the progress of that enterprising place is still onward. The town has greatly extended; new buildings are going up in many places, showing a constant increase of population. The whole place has an appearance of prosperity such as we know of nowhere South of Baltimore. Large and elegant private residences, beautiful flower gardens, substantial brick walls, with other accompaniments of wealth, all kept in order, evidencing that property is there considered of sufficient value to be kept freshly painted and in constant repair—which is unfortunately not the case in some quarters that we wot of. Real estate is enormously high—$2500 being paid for a small lot for a dwelling, in a tolerably remote part of the town.

During the Convention, every one seemed "on hospitable thoughts intent." We know one unfortunate individual who had six invitations to dinner on one day—unfortunate that he could enjoy but one of them.

We trust that there will be no bar to the prosperity of our generous, enterprising, go-ahead neighbor, but that her progress may be ever onward.

CONGRESS.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, the debate on the Nebraska bill was closed at 12 o'clock on Saturday, and then every expedient which parliamentary skill suggested, was tried on both sides, to defeat and pass the bill, until finally, at 11 o'clock on Monday night, a direct vote was taken and the bill *passed*, 113 to 100. All the North Carolina members voted for the bill except Messrs. Puryear and Rogers, who voted against it because the Clayton amendment, with which it passed the Senate, was stricken out of the bill as presented in the House. Mr. Rogers endeavored to move it as an amendment in the House, but it was ruled out of order. That amendment was to prevent aliens from voting in the territory, and was regarded in the Senate as the main safeguard of the South. By striking it out, the whole legislation of the new territory is placed in the hands of unnaturalized foreigners, who will of course take care that no slaveholder shall settle in Nebraska or Kansas.

It is thought that the Senate will restore the amendment, or if not, that the passage of the bill is very doubtful.

MARRIED,

In Sampson county, on the 10th inst., by the Rev'd J. B. Jackson, Mr. JAMES H. TOOL, of Johnston county, to Miss DELIA A. DRAUGHON, daughter of Mr. Robt. Draughon, of Sampson.

In Wilmington, on the 23d inst., by the Rev. Wm. H. Bobbitt, Mr. JESSE JONES, of Bladen, to Mrs. MARTHA H. SPICER, of Wilmington.

DIED,

In Raleigh, on the 21st inst., MARY SEATON, infant daughter of Seaton and Mary A. Gales, aged 10 months and 21 days.

DRY GOODS,
At Floral College.

MCARN & LILLY are receiving a large stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods at the above place, embracing some of the finest, richest and most beautiful styles of the season, selected by one of the firm, an experienced buyer, and well acquainted with the place and neighborhood, thus enabling him the better to adapt his purchases to the market. The stock is entirely new, and will not be surpassed by any of the neighboring towns as regards quality, style and price, and will be found much more attractive than is generally found in a country store. An enumeration of the Goods would occupy too much space. It is only necessary to say that almost any article in their line may be found in their store.

E. LILLY,
Acting Partner.

Sept. 27, 1853. 32*tf

MR. BROWN'S SPEECH,—Concluded.

I think it hardly necessary to dwell upon the argument of the President, based on the pledge of the Government to devote these lands to the payment of the public debt. With an overflowing Treasury, and the Government constantly seeking sources of expenditure, it will hardly strike the bondholders, or any one else, that there is a violation of faith in disposing of these lands in the mode proposed. If any of the bondholders feel uneasy about the securities, they have only to present their bonds at the Treasury and receive their money.

The same argument employed by the President now was employed by others when the bounty land bill was under consideration, and with greater force than now; for at that time the public debt was more than twice its present size, and we had an empty Treasury. It did not avail then, and I know of no reason why it should do so now.

The President respectfully submits, that, in a constitutional point of view, it is wholly immaterial who the appropriation be in money or in land. I think differently. The Congress has no power to dispose of the money but for purposes named in the Constitution. It has the power to dispose of the land for purposes that are not named in the Constitution. It follows that Congress holds its authority over the money by one tenure, and its authority over the land by another, and I apprehend, it has always been considered. Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson and Polk, have all signed bills giving lands to roads, canals, railroads, colleges, and other objects that were purely local in their character, and do not suppose that either of them would have approved bills appropriating money to these objects.

The purposes named in the Constitution for which money may be used are *to pay the debts* and to provide for the *common defence* and *general welfare*. The President's reading of the money clause is correct. He reads it thus: "The Congress shall have the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, *in order* to pay the debts, and *in order* to provide for the common defence and general welfare." Congress does not provide for the *general welfare*, when it is doubtful, as a *local interest*, whether it be a road, a school, or an asylum. Objects that are *general* and not local, may alone receive the patronage of the Government under the money clause.

The framers of the Constitution clearly intended that the revenue thus derived should be applied by taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, and as no provision was made for raising money from the sale of lands, and no purpose designated to which the money, when raised from such sales, should be applied, it may be well questioned whether it was ever contemplated that the lands should be sold. I know that the deeds of cession from Virginia and other States point to objects for which the money may be applied, but I speak now of the Constitution, and not of the deeds of cession.

When, however, the lands are sold, and the money is paid into the Treasury, it becomes part and parcel of our Treasury, and can only be used as money raised from taxes, duties, imposts, and excises may be used, *in order* to pay the debts, and *in order* to provide for the common defence and general welfare. Before it is sold, while it is yet land, it may be disposed of not alone to pay the debts, and not alone to provide for the common defence and general welfare—there are no such words in the land clause of the Constitution, but it may be disposed of for any purpose not inhibited by the constitution. It is one thing to dispose of the money *in order* to pay the debts of the Government, and it is another thing simply to dispose of the public lands. I respectfully submit, therefore, that the President is mistaken in supposing that Congress has the same power to appropriate money that it has to appropriate land.

Second, the President admits, in the very next paragraph of the message, that there is some distinction between property in land and property in money. Speaking of the public domain, he says:

> "As property it is regarded chiefly as a means of raising money for the support of the Government. That is the principle recognised in the deed of cession by Virginia, and in the several subsequent deeds of cession from other States, when it was stipulated that the lands ceded should be disposed of for the common benefit, and for the purposes and upon the conditions specified in the deeds. Money, and not land, is the object for which taxes are collected. Land is only valuable as it conduces to the interest, convenience, or necessities of the State, as a sovereign power, in the administration of its internal affairs, or as it may be disposed of for money to pay the debts of the nation."

Further on, he distinctly avowed that a portion of the land may be so applied as to increase the value of the remainder. In other words that a section of land may be given to a railroad, if the gift enhances the value of the adjoining section. Now, if there is no difference between appropriating land and appropriating money, and you may apply a thousand acres of land to a railroad, because you thereby double the value of another thousand acres, I respectfully inquire why we may not apply $1,000 in money, if the effect should be to render another thousand or the same thousand of double value. Besides, you have the power, according to the message, to give the lands only because the gift increases the value of other lands, and the President sees no difference between giving land and giving money. Of course, there is no difference; giving money will have the same effect in increasing the value of money that giving land will in increasing the value of land; you may give the one or the other as you please. It thus becomes a simple question as to whether you will invest land or money.

With the same power to appropriate money as land, the President, I dare say, would not approve a bill appropriating money to construct a railroad in a State, though that road might make all the land within six miles of it at double value, and I dare say would approve a bill appropriating one half the value to the same road, simply because the road being constructed, the other half is still in value. By giving money and building the road, you get double price for all the land, and by giving land to the company, you only get half price for your land, the road being equal to the possession of the whole land, and have no need. It would seem best to give the money.

It appears to me, Mr. President, that we are getting into the midst of a labyrinth of difficulty, and losing sight of the simple reason that we have for properly drawing the distinction which the Constitution itself makes in our powers over land and over money. The one we may dispose of for purposes which are not named; the other only for purposes which are named, as to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare.

Third, the President objects, accordingly or virtually, to the donation of lands to railroads, because, as he says, it is impossible to foresee the consequences of such grants to new States. All such grants, we have been told, are for value received. Value received from whom? Not from the grantees? For the original grant was a naked, unqualified gift; they paid nothing, did not promise to pay anything, and did not guarantee that anybody else should pay anything. They were gifts, in the broadest, fullest, and most comprehensive sense of the term. They were lands conveyed in fee simple to parties who paid nothing. The consideration, the value, if any was ever received, came from other parties than those to whom you gave the land. Now, we either had the power to make these gifts, or we had not. If it exists in the Constitution, we have it independent of any consequences or results that may follow its exercise. The fact that one section of land is doubled in value by giving away another section may be a very good argument to justify the use of an actual existing power. But, I submit that it does not and cannot by possibility supply a power that does not already exist. If I have no power to give one section it is useless to tell me how much the gift will enhance the value of the next section. My answer simply is, I have no power to give at all. If I have the power, then it may be very well to urge as an argument to justify the use of it, that if I give one section I make the next one worth as much as both.

If Congress has the power to give lands to railroad companies, (and I think it has,) it may exercise the power at discretion. But, if it has not the power, it is difficult to perceive how it is obtained by simply charging a *bona fide* purchaser double price for the lands you sell him. To give as a reason for charging a settler two prices for his home, that you have given lands to a railroad company is bad enough in all conscience; but to assert that Congress obtains a constitutional right to give lands to railroad companies, by the simple process of charging the squatters two prices for their homes, is hardly respectful to the human understanding. If we have the power to give, it exists as an independent substantive proposition; and if we have not the power, it is not acquired by any argument however plausible, or any legislative expedient however cunningly devised.

The President regards the bill as appropriating ten millions of acres of land to an eleemosynary purpose, within the limits of the States, and he questions the warrant of Congress to make such an appropriation; not because it is made for an eleemosynary purpose, as I understand him, but because it is made for such a purpose within the limits of the States. This is evident, as I have before said, from the fact that in the very next sentence he admits that, within the District of Columbia we may make appropriations for eleemosynary purposes.

The argument, then, is not that you cannot make an appropriation for the benefit of asylums because they are asylums, but because they are State institutions. Now, let us test the soundness of this logic, by what appears in the message elsewhere. The President says, on page six of the printed paper, that the profitable management of land may sometimes require us as prudent proprietors to appropriate a portion of *land for the benefit of the State* where it lies. That the mind of the President in penning this sentence was directed to the land grants heretofore made for railroad, college, school and swamp purposes in the States, there can be no question. Has Congress any more right to patronize, by a gift or grant, a railroad, a school, or college, or to drain a swamp, in a State, than it has to patronize by a gift or grant, a lunatic asylum in a State? What is the difference between patronizing an eleemosynary institution in a State, and a common school or college in a State? One is purely local, and so is the other, and one is no more specified or provided for in the Constitution than the other. If Congress may patronize by a gift an eleemosynary institution in this District, as the President admits, it may do the same thing in a State, unless there is something in the relations between the States and the Federal Government that forbids it. And I submit, with diffidence, and I trust, that if there be anything in that relation which forbids us to patronize an eleemosynary institution in the States, there must be that, also, which forbids our patronizing a college in a State. If it be said that the college is exclusively under the control of the State, I reply that the eleemosynary institution is also exclusively under the control of the State.

If Congress may give lands to railroads, colleges, schools, and other purely State institutions, there can be nothing in the argument that lands cannot be given to asylums or other institutions, simply because they are within the limits of the States.

The President lays great stress on the assumed fact that we are only authorized to dispose of the land as a prudent proprietor would dispose of his own estate. Very well; let us examine the soundness of this position. I have never asserted, myself, that the United States was the proprietor of the land; I have only maintained that she was the trustee of the States. If she is the proprietor, it needs no argument, it seems to me, to prove that she may give, or sell, or lease, or abandon as she pleases. But if she be a trustee, then I grant that she must administer the estate as a prudent proprietor would administer his own property.

We have seen in the past that lands have been given to various purposes; and the President gives us plainly to understand that, as a prudent proprietor, he would approve of the gifts, and say that Congress had the power to make them. Now, suppose that the President was the prudent proprietor of a million of acres of land in Wisconsin, and that he had appointed my friend, the Senator from that State, [Mr. Walker,] his trustee, with power to dispose of the lands as a prudent proprietor would dispose of his own estate. The Senator sells a part at auction and some at private sale, and the President approves his acts, saying, "that was prudent; you had the power to do that." He gives some to a railroad, and the President approves that; he gives some to a college, some to common schools, some to build a court-house, and some to drain swamps; the President looks over the whole, and says, "this is as a prudent proprietor would have done with his own estate. You had the power to do all this, and I approve it." Then the Senator gives a little to an insane asylum; the President says: "I must *resist the deep sympathies of my heart in behalf of the humane purposes of this gift.* But it is not as a prudent proprietor would have managed his own estate; I DISAPPROVE IT." Now, the question is, could he consistently say that? When he conferred the power to make the first grants, he conferred the power to make the last; and when he approved of its exercise in the first cases, he necessarily commits himself to an approval in the last. He may disapprove if he chooses, but not on the ground of power.

Suppose that the Constitution, instead of giving Congress the power simply to dispose of the territory, had said that Congress may dispose of the territory *as a prudent proprietor may dispose of his own estate.* Who in that case would be the judge of what was a prudent disposition? Congress unquestionably. I do not mean to say that the President could not in such a case exercise the veto; but I do say that he could not base it on a question of power. He would be compelled to put it on a question of judgment. He could not say that Congress had no right to give away the lands; for it often happens that a prudent proprietor does give away his own lands. He might say that giving it to the indigent insane is not a prudent disposition of it, and veto for that reason. But this, I apprehend, would raise a question of judgment, and not a question of constitutional authority. Congress has power to levy taxes. It may levy excessive taxes. But there is not a court in Christendom that would declare the act unconstitutional on that account. And why? Because the abuse of power does not affect the question of its existence. I fancy, therefore, that the President, to say the least, has placed the veto on the wrong ground. Instead of denying to Congress the constitutional right to pass this bill, he ought to have assumed that its passage was an abuse of power. How far the President would have been justified in interposing his judgment against the judgment of Congress on a mere point of expediency, is altogether another question. He has the right to do it, if he chooses.

The President, in speaking of certain grants heretofore made, says: "All such grants of land are in fact a disposal of it for value received, but they afford no *precedent* or constitutional reason for giving away the public lands." I admit, that giving to a school does not oblige us to give to an asylum. But I must insist that the same constitutional reason that would justify us in giving to the one would justify us in giving to the other. And I think, moreover, that the President is mistaken in assuming that a giving to one affords no precedent for giving to the other. If we have the same right to give to one that we have to the other, then giving to the one does afford a precedent for giving to the other.

The President assumes that, in disposing of the lands by grants to various objects, we have heretofore enhanced the value of the remaining land. I have already shown that this enhancing the value of one parcel of land cannot amplify our constitutional powers over another parcel. But suppose it could, is it true in point of fact that these grants have always enhanced the value of the remaining lands? When Congress gave two townships of land to Mississippi, and many others to the other new States, to endow colleges, or universities, what lands were increased in value thereby? None within my knowledge. It may be that the existence of colleges and universities in the States encourage settlements, and that thereby a chance is held out that the lands will sell at a better price. And if this be the argument, I reply that the existence of an asylum for the insane is just as likely to induce settlements, and thus increase the value of the lands, as is the existence of a college to do the same thing.

I have thus far omitted to speak of the bounty land grants to soldiers in connection with this subject. Regarding that act as depending for its constitutionality on the same clause of the Constitution as that justifies this, and as being in all respects more like this than any other, I have chosen to consider it separately. The bounties were liberal, and not, in every instance, gratuitous, as I gifts. The soldiers entered the army on a contract to perform certain specified service for a specific sum of money. They have performed their services and received their pay, but in most of them have forty years out of the arms. They had been paid off and discharged thirty, forty and fifty years ago. The Government owed them nothing; and yet Congress gave them each a tract of land forty, eighty, or one hundred and sixty acres. Was this done to increase the value of other lands? Was this prompted on the ground of prudent proprietorship? Was this for the use and benefit of all the States? No, sir, no. It was done as an act of gratitude to the brave men who fought our battles. It was put on the ground that we could dispose of the public lands as we pleased, and it was for the use and benefit of the old soldiers, and for no other end. It we could give fifty millions of acres as the result of gratitude, why may we not give two millions as the result of charity. The grant to the idiots met my warm approval, and had my cordial support. It was an act of justice, not of gratuitous obligation. The act before us had my approval and support also. It too, is one of justice to meritorious individuals, but to States. I defend the asylum policy on the same ground that I defended the first act, and its justice on the further ground, that it divides the land equally among the parties having a common interest, and is the praiseworthy purpose of protecting those who are unable to protect themselves.

I have here the message, and recur for a moment to the history of this bill in its passage through the two Houses of Congress. It has twice passed the House, and twice the Senate. It first passed the Senate, February 12, 1851, by a vote of 30 yeas to 16 nays, and was sent to the House, where it was defeated by the night system of the rules. Once the rules were suspended, yeas 106, nays 50, more than two thirds, but the House proceeded to other business. And again, on a motion to suspend that rule, so as to allow the bill to pass, the yeas were 108, and the nays 79. It will thus be seen, that in 1851 there was not only a majority of more than two to one in the Senate in favor of the bill, but a majority of about two to one in the House also. In 1852 the bill was again before the House, and passed by a vote of 98 yeas to 54 nays, almost two to one. This session it passed the Senate again, yeas 25, nays 12, and was sent to the House and there passed, yeas 81, nays 53. It will thus be seen, that before the Senate and before the House, both being Democratic by large majorities, this bill has uniformly commanded two thirds of the votes in one House, and nearly two thirds in the other.

It so happened that the bill has not passed both Houses at the same session, or during the same Congress, until now, and, therefore, it was never before sent to the President for approval.

Among the Democrats who have voted on this bill at one time, or at another, I find the names of Borland, of Arkansas; Downs, of Louisiana; Norris, of New Hampshire; Rusk, of Texas; Shields, of Illinois; Soule, of Louisiana; Sturgeon, of Pennsylvania; and others of the Senate; and in the House, Bissell, of Illinois; Cobb, of Alabama; Gilmore, of Pennsylvania; Ingersoll, of Connecticut; Peaslee, of New Hampshire; Polk of Tennessee; Churchwell, of Tennessee; Dawson, of Pennsylvania; Florence, of Pennsylvania; Seymour, of Connecticut; Smith, of Alabama; Harris, of Alabama; Beale, of Virginia, and many others. I mention these things to show that if there was error in passing this bill, it was an error very common among Democrats. Nor can it be said that the constitutional question was not raised. It was raised in both Houses, and as fully discussed as Senators and Representatives chose to discuss it. I speak on this subject after a careful inspection of the record. Mr. Borland defended the constitutionality of the bill in the Senate, and he has been sent abroad. Messrs. Soule, Peaslee, and others of its friends, have received the highest marks of the President's consideration and confidence.

The President refers to two acts heretofore passed by Congress, which he admits furnish precedents for the passage of this bill. One of these is an act passed March 3, 1819, granting a township of land to the deaf and dumb, in Connecticut, and another is an act passed April 5, 1826, making a like grant to the Kentucky Asylum for the education of the same unfortunate class. It is worthy of remark that the lands thus granted were necessarily located outside of the States of Kentucky and Connecticut; and were in this, as in all other respects, granted, just as we propose to grant these lands, for an object very similar to this though not, I think, so praiseworthy. The President admits that there are precedents, but adds, they should "serve rather *as a warning* than as an inducement to tread in the same path." I entertain the highest respect for the opinions of President Pierce; but he will excuse me if I say that precedents set by such men as James Monroe, John C. Calhoun, William H. Crawford, James K. Polk, James Buchanan, William R. King, Edward Livingston, Levi Woodbury, George McDuffie, and others, do not serve as warnings to me, unless it be the warning that the beacon gives to the mariner. Those great men were bright and shining lights; their example has illumined the path we are now treading. Mr. Monroe was President, and approved the act of 1819. Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Crawford were members of his Cabinet, and all the others, as Senators or Representatives, voted for one or the other of the bills spoken of by the President.

If, in following the lead of Democratic Presidents, Democratic Secretaries, Embassadors, and Senators, who have attained to the highest honors in the Republic, and enjoyed the highest places in the confidence of the people, I have been led into error I hope my error will find an easy pardon at the hands of my constituents.

I have now, Mr. President, performed an unpleasant duty. It would have given me great pleasure to have found my vote sustained by the President, but I could neither abandon the vote I had given, nor the convictions which justified me in giving it, because the President refused to sustain what I had done. I have felt called upon to defend my course. This I have done, how perfectly, is left to time and the public judgment to decide. It has been my studied purpose to avoid everything that by possibility could be construed into an attack upon the conduct of the President. If he is right, the Constitution has been happily saved from violation. If he is wrong, time will correct his error. But whether right or wrong, I have not a word to say against the purity of his motives. He held his convictions, and he has acted on them, and I am not the man to insinuate that he has been moved thereto by any other than the highest consideration of duty to the country, and devotion to the Constitution.

IMPORTANT PATENT DECISION.

George Page vs. Ames & Green—in the Circuit Court, U. S., Maryland District—before Judge Giles, D. J.—This was an action brought for infringement of a patent, granted to the plaintiff in 1851, for improvements in the portable circular saw mill.

The patentee claimed the means of affixing and guiding the circular saw, by allowing end play to its shaft in combination with the means of guiding it by friction rollers, embracing it near its periphery, so as to have its centre entirely unchecked laterally.

There was a good deal of conflicting testimony as to the construction of the machine that was the subject of the suit—the defendants having made but one before the action had been commenced. This fact, however, the jury found for the plaintiff. Conceding it, it was insisted that the shaft made by defendants had journals turned down upon it, the shoulders of which limited the end play, and so saved the machine to an infringing patent that required the end play to be unlimited, or without any check, and it was contended that a machine such as described in the specification, without a check on the shaft to the end play, would not answer the purpose aimed at, but would be worthless.

The plaintiff here contended, however, that the proper reading of the specification showed an alternative construction, either to make the shaft with or without a reduced journals and shoulders.

Neither party sought instructions from the Court, but with equal confidence in the specification went before the Jury.

It was admitted on all hands, that up to the date of the plaintiff's invention, the circular saw for large logs was unknown. Since the date of the invention near a thousand of them had been sold. No other change in the common construction of the circular saw previously in use was shown, than the giving of end play to the shaft. There was conflicting testimony relating to this value of the end play, two witnesses, referring to the same mill, declared it did better without than with it; but they were contradicted by a witness who said that it did worse than another mill in the same neighborhood, which had the usual end play, and as regarded the general value of the end play, they were contradicted by witnesses who had made experiments, especially in view of ascertaining the fact, on various mills; on this point, too, the verdict of the Jury sustained the plaintiff's testimony.

In arguing the case, the plaintiff's counsel insisted, that the essence of Page's invention consisted in giving the end play to the shaft, which operated to take the stiffening out of the common machine, where the periphery of the saw was kept steady by rollers, that it was the rigidity of the periphery together with rigidity at the centre of the saw, that defeated the useful effect when the saw was from four to six feet in diameter. That in availing of Page's discovery of this fact, the defendants had invaded his rights; and that the extent of the infringement—whether by an eighth of an inch, or an inch of end play, no limit being prescribed by the plaintiff, and the extent of end play depending, indeed, on varying circumstances—was of no consequence, so long as the defendants constructed a machine having end play, more or less, in combination with the guides to the periphery of the saw.

The defendants, on the other hand, insisted upon the necessity of an exact conformity between the machine specified and that constructed by them before they could be held liable for an infringement, pressing the various matters already suggested.

After an absence of a few minutes from the court room, the jury returned a verdict of $100, which was the amount claimed as damages for the construction of the single machine manufactured by the defendants before the commencement of the suit.

A motion was at once filed for a new trial by the defendants, which came on to be heard before the District Judge, (Hon. Wm. F. Giles,) who stopped plaintiff's counsel, saying, that after hearing the evidence and considering the questions of law involved in the finding of the jury, he had come to the same conclusion that they had, and that, even had he thought differently on the facts, yet that there was nothing in the case which would have permitted him to set aside their verdict in that respect.

The plaintiff's Counsel moved that the damages be trebled, when the Court said that this was a matter in its discretion. That where the infringement, as might often be the case was accidental, it was not a discretion they would be willing to exercise, but that from the facts in this case, if there had been an infringement, a matter that the Jury had found, and had so informed the conscience of the Court, there could be no doubt that it was an intentional one, and as such, proper for the exercise of the discretion given by the act of Congress. And the court trebles the damages accordingly.

George Page *vs.* Ames & Green, *In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Maryland District.—In Equity, before the Hon. Wm. F. Giles.*—On motion—Pitts and Latrobe for Plaintiff—the Court on the 5th of May, 1854, ordered an injunction against the defendants to enjoin and prohibit them from making, using or vending Page's Improved Portable Saw Mill.

For Plaintiff, J. H. B. Latrobe and C. H. Potts. *For Defendants*, H. Stockbridge and S. M. Cochran.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

PLANK ROAD MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Davie and Davidson counties, held on the 6th of May, at Walser's Mills, near the Yadkin River, in the latter county, for the purpose of adopting measures to construct a Plank Road from the town of Mocksville to intersect the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road at the most eligible point:

On motion of Col. J. A. Lillington, Roswell A. King, Esq. was called to the Chair, and M. B. Armfield and B. A. Kittrell were requested to act as Secretaries.

Col. J. A. Lillington being called on, then addressed the meeting in an able and eloquent speech—showing the necessity of an earnest and united effort on the part of the citizens of Davidson and Davie, to secure a connexion with the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, as an outlet for the varied and valuable marketable products with which those fertile counties abound, and demonstrating the practicability as well as the utility of the proposed Road.

James A. Long, Esq. being next called out, heartily responded in behalf of the people of Davidson, to the proposals of the people of Davie, declaring their determination to unite cordially and cheerfully with them in an effort to secure the construction of the proposed Road.

At the conclusion of Mr. Long's remarks, the crowd was invited to partake of a substantial and bountiful Dinner, furnished by the generosity of Col. John Myers and Messrs. Henry Walser and W. A. Owen.

After dinner the meeting was convened, when the following resolution was introduced by James A. Long, Esq., to-wit:

Resolved, by this meeting, That Mocksville should be connected with Fayetteville by a Plank Road,—said road to cross the Yadkin River at or near Arrowood's Ford, thence by way of Lexington Thomasville and Normal College, intersecting the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road at or near Bush Hill, in the county of Randolph.

The foregoing resolution, after a full and free discussion by Messrs. Lillington, Long, Col. Sam'l Hargrave, John W. Thomas and Henry Walser, Esqrs., was *unanimously adopted*, and the route as proposed agreed upon.

Col. J. A. Lillington then offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

1. Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a Committee of three to visit the towns of Fayetteville, Carthage and Ashborough—acquaint their citizens with the proceedings of this meeting, and solicit their aid in the completion of a road in which they are so deeply interested; and that they report to a meeting to be called by them as soon after their return as practicable.

2. Resolved, That the Chairman appoint three Commissioners for each of the following places: Mocksville, Lexington, Thomasville, Normal College, and Walser's Mills,—to place the present subscriptions in proper form to be resigned by those who have already subscribed; to procure the right of way, and additional subscriptions for the road; and that they report to the next meeting of the Stockholders.

Under the first resolution, Andrew Hunt, B. Bailey, and J. W. Thomas were appointed.

Under the second resolution, the following Commissioners were appointed, to-wit: For Mocksville—Martin Bowe, Jas. M. Johnson and Ephraim Gaither. Walser's Mills—Henry Walser, J. A. Parks and Col. John Myers. Lexington—Col. Sam'l Hargrave, J. P. Mabry and Alfred Hargrave. Thomasville—David N. Moffat, David Hepler and J. T. Goldsborough. Normal College—Allen Tomlinson, H. H. Small and Thos. Rice.

On motion of Col. Sam'l Hargrave, books were opened for subscriptions.

At the close of the meeting it was ascertained that the following amounts had been subscribed: From Davie $11,450, from Lexington $14,400, from Thomasville $11,500; amounting in all to $37,350.

The thanks of the meeting were then tendered to the gentlemen who furnished the Dinner, and also to Mr. William A. Owen, who had given the use of his Ferry on this occasion to the citizens of Davie free of charge.

The Chairman and Secretaries were requested to have the above proceedings published in the Fayetteville Observer.

R. A. KING, Ch'n.

M. B. Armfield, } Sec'ys.
B. A. Kittrell, }

Warsaw, Duplin Co., N. C., May 13, 1854.

In pursuance to a previous notice, a portion of the citizens of Warsaw District, assembled for the purpose of appointing Delegates to represent Warsaw District in a County Convention to be held at Kenansville.

On motion, C. J. Oates, Esq. was called to the Chair, and H. C. Moore and J. R. Ezzell appointed Secretaries.

On motion, C. C. Oates, A. M. Faison, A. J. Daniel, D. B. Phipps, R. M. Middleton, and S. L. Gavin, Esqs. were appointed a Committee to draw up Resolutions expressing the views of the meeting; when they submitted the following which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we send five delegates to the County Convention to be held at Kenansville, on the 8th of June, for the purpose of selecting some person with sober, moral and steady habits for the office of Sheriff of Duplin County; also, Members for both Branches of the Legislature.

Resolved, That the people of each District in the County, be requested to send delegates to the said Convention.

Resolved, That we will give our undivided support to the nominee, who is selected by said Convention, expressive of our views.

On motion, the Chairman be requested to appoint five Delegates to said Convention, who appointed the following gentlemen: A. M. Faison, G. W. Middleton, A. A. Boyette, Thos. J. Guy, and S. L. Gavin.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretaries were added to the list of Delegates.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That we send the proceedings of this meeting to the Spirit of the Age, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, and Wilmington Herald, and request them to publish the same.

On motion, resolved that we adjourn.

C. J. OATES, Ch'n.

J. R. Ezzell, } Secretaries.
H. C. Moore, }

The arrival of the steamship United States at New Orleans places us in posession of advices from San Francisco to the 1st instant,—or two weeks later. The news is quite interesting. The Mexican Consul had been found guilty of violating the neutrality laws, but recommended to mercy. The French Consul had struck his flag because he had been brought into court against his will to testify in the case. Col. Fremont arrived in San Francisco on the 16th ult., "completely broken up and with only twenty men left—the greater part having deserted after crossing the Colorado." The ship Golden Fleece and bark Walter Claxton, had been wrecked; and the steamer Gazelle had exploded on Columbia river, killing 25 persons. The mining intelligence was highly flattering, but the markets were dull and prices depressed.

From the Wilmington Herald.

THE BAR CONVENTION

A Convention of Delegates from [illegible] ties of the State, to consider the [illegible] the Cape Fear Bar and Harbor, met [illegible] House in the town of [illegible] instant, at 11 o'clock.

On motion of C. J. [illegible] ton, the Convention was [illegible] by calling Major Owen R. K[illegible] the Chair, and by the appointment of A. McKoy as Secretary. The [illegible] to call the roll of counties, when [illegible] Delegates appeared and took [illegible] tion.

Wake.—Andrew J. Terrell, J. E. [illegible] M. Buffaloe, Wm. C. Dodd, John Bu[illegible] Nixon, J. S. Terrell, O. L. Bar[illegible], Wm. H. H[illegible] H. B. Hayes, L. V. House, J. G. Wil[illegible] Bo[illegible]man, H. S. Evans, G. B. Bagwell, D. C. M[illegible]ow, W. Rhodes, C. Jordan, E. E. Harriss, R. H. W[illegible] A. Hardy, Dr. J. F. Tomkins, J. F. H[illegible] Harding, John T. Williamson.

Warren.—G. W. Nicholson, Saml. A. W[illegible] Jr., Plummer W. Green, Wm. S. Eaton, B. Harriss, Edwin D. Dobie, Hardy J. [illegible] W. White, P. C. H. M[illegible], Wm. A. Smith.

Granville.—Dr. Wm. M. K[illegible], Wm. D. [illegible] Wright Gregory, Jas. C. Hughes, Hugh [illegible] Almand A. McKoy, Edwin A. Alst[illegible] F. J. Faison, Dr. Thos. J. Bevkin, [illegible] B. David Carroll, M. C. Boone, R. R. Bridger, [illegible] Powell, Joel Hines, John R. Bullock, [illegible] Killet, Chas. A. Harrison.

Wayne.—John Wright, John E. [illegible] Wm. Rouse, Willis Hall.

Cumberland.—J. C. Bloeker, James [illegible] Charles T. Haigh.

Duplin.—Owen R. Kenan, Jno. [illegible] Oliver, Jas. Dickson, A. M. Faison, D. R. [illegible] E. Hill, Col. C. D. Hill, H. Grimes, J. B. M[illegible] P. Routledge, Isham R. Faison, Jos. H. Hall, B. Whitehead, J. Stanley, S. Grubler, J. D. P[illegible] J. B. Kelly, D. Sloan, P. M[illegible], J. B. Hussey, B. V. Carroll, Wm. J. Houston.

Mecklenburg.—Dr. C. J. Fox, A. C. Williams, S. W. Davis.

Moore.—M. Black, alternate.

Guilford.—T. C. Worth, D. G. Worth, Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Jr., alternates.

Alamance.—Gen. Benj. Trollinger.

Brunswick.—Geo. Worthem, F. W. Bell, Gen. S. L. Fremont, John D. Taylor, David D. Aaron, Jr. L. Russell, Rev. M. C. Turrentine, Thos. G. Drew, C. Gaston Meares, Gabriel Holmes.

New Hanover.—Jas. B. Pigford, D. S. Sanders, J. M. Stevenson, John A. Sanders, Dr. John J. Meares, Elisha J. Anders, Thos. S. Pickett, N. F. Nixon, Thos. J. Noreum, W. W. Walker, L. Cronly, W. J. Hand, D. McIntyre, Jas. McDuffie, Dr. J. S. H. Dickson, R. H. Tate, W. W. Pierce, A. Mann, H. P. Russell, C. D. Ellis, L. J. Fleming, E. D. Hall, John Hewlett, J. Wessell, H. B. Ellers, J. M. Lay, Alex McRae, Wm. C. Bettencourt, W. A. Gwyer, J. G. Pickett, J. R. Blossom, Jas. T. Miller, R. H. Cowan, Henry Nutt, Edward Savage, John L. Holmes, Joshua G. Wright, R. Strange, E. A. Keith, R. G. Rankin, John McRae, O. G. Parsley, P. K. Dickinson, A. J. DeRosset, Jr, Edw. Kidder, A. H. Van Bokkelen, T. C. Worth, B. G. Worth, W. A. Wright, N. N. Nixon, D. McRae, J. H. Flanner, Geo. Henston, Geo. Harriss, Jas. Anderson, Thos. D. Walker, Eli W. Hall, T. Burr, Jr. Jas. Fulton, Thos. Loring.

Chatham.—H. A. London, Jas. H. Herdon.

Orange.—Dr. Wm. H. Moore, Chas. Phillips, Prof. University, N. C., Geo. J. Moore, Richard S. Ashe.

Northampton.—John Bargwin, James W. Gray, John M. Calvert, Nathan Rose, James W. Boyd, T. J. Jarrott.

Bladen.—John A. Richardson, P. L. Andrews, John A. McDowell, A. S. Miller.

Columbus.—Alfred Smith, Wm. M. Baldwin, F. George, A. F. Powell, Calvin Haynes, John J. Pierce, J. A. Maultsby, A. J. Troy.

Lenoir.—John C. Washington, Council Wooten, John F. Wooten, Walter Dunn, Daniel Hilton, R. H. Roundtree, Dr. H. W. Blount, Wm. C. Loftin.

On motion of Geo. Davis, Esq., the President appointed a Committee of three, consisting of Geo. Davis, Robt. Strange, and David Reid, Esqs., to wait upon His Excellency, David S. Reid, Governor of this State, and to request him to take a seat in the Convention.

On motion of Robt. Strange, a Committee of one from each of the Counties represented, was appointed by the President to recommend permanent officers for the Convention.

The Committee was thus constituted:

Alamance—Gen Benj Trollinger,
Wake—John Buffaloe,
Warren—Dr G H Macon,
Orange—Dr Wm H Moore,
Duplin—Col C D Hill,
Northampton—John W Gay,
Sampson—William Faison,
Bladen—John McDowell,
Cumberland—James Banks,
Columbus—Forney George,
Brunswick—John D Taylor,
Lenoir—Dr H W Blount,
Wayne—Willis Hall,
Mecklenburg—Dr C J Fox,
New Hanover—Col James T. Miller,
Chatham—H A London,
Guilford—T C Worth.

On motion, the Convention adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment at 3 P. M.

On motion, by Capt. S. L. Fremont of Brunswick, the Editors of the Wilmington Press were requested to take seats, and participate in the deliberations of the Convention.

On motion, by Maj. John A. Richardson, of Bladen, all persons present from counties which had sent Delegates, were invited to take seats in the Convention.

The Committee on nominating permanent officers for the Convention, through their Chairman, Dr. C. J. Fox, of Mecklenburg, made the following report.

For President.—His Excellency, David S. Reid, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

Vice Presidents.—John C. Washington, Lenoir, Stephen W. Davis, Mecklenburg, Dr. William McKoy, Sampson, John Burgwin, Northampton, Henry Harris, Warren, David Reid, Duplin, Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Jr., N. Hanover, A. H. VanBokkelen, N. Hanover, A. C. Williams, Mecklenburg, S. L. Fremont, Brunswick, Allmand A. McKoy, Sampson, John C. Blocker, Cumberland,

Secretaries.—

Gov. Reid was conducted to the Chair, and on taking his seat as President, addressed the Convention in a very happy manner, expressing himself fully alive to the necessity of the work now under consideration, and giving the same his approbation.

On motion of Robert Strange, Esq., the Report of a committee appointed at a previous meeting of the citizens of Wilmington to report to this Convention was read by their Chairman, George Davis, Esq., of Wilmington.

On motion of Dr. C. J. Fox, the Report of said committee was referred to a committee of one from each county to be appointed by the President.

The committee consisted of the following persons:

Alamance—Gen Benj Trollinger,
Burke—Maj J A Richardson,
Brunswick—Col Gaston Meares,
Chatham—James H Headen,
Columbus—Col Alfred Smith,
Cumberland—James Banks,
Duplin—Jere Pearsall,
Edgecombe—Col John Wooten,
Mecklenburg—A C Williamson,
New Hanover—R H Cowan,
Northampton—John W Gay,
Orange—Prof Charles Phillips,
Sampson—William S Devane,
Wake—Wm C Dodd,
Wayne—John Everett,
Warren—Sam'l A Williams,
Wilson—M Black,
Guilford—B G Worth.

During the absence of the Committee, Communications were presented by Col Jas T Miller, Hon Geo E Badger, Wm S Ashe, T L Clingman, Thos Ruffin, H M Shaw, and Capt D L Woodbury, and by order of the Chairman, read by the Secretary to the Convention.

Mr. Banks of Cumberland, submitted the following report:—[In our next.]

Mr. Banks, of Cumberland stated that the accident which had occurred to Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, had prevented the arrival of a large number of Delegates from Cumberland and other Western Counties.

On motion, the Convention adjourned till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 29, 1854.

For Governor,

GEN. ALFRED DOCKERY,

OF RICHMOND COUNTY.

GEN. DOCKERY'S APPOINTMENTS.

Raleigh, Wednesday, May 31.
Brassfield's, Granville, Friday, June 2.
Oxford, Granville, Saturday, June 3.
Roxboro' Person, Monday, June 5.
Caswell, Tuesday, June 6.
Wentworth, Wednesday, " 7.
Greensborough, Thursday, " 8.
Thomasville, Davidson, Friday, " 9.
Lexington, Saturday, " 10.
Winston, Forsyth, Monday, " 12.
Mt. Airy, Surry, Tuesday, " 13.
Yadkinville, Yadkin, Wed'sday " 14.
Mocksville, Davie, Thursday " 15.
Williamsburg, Iredell, Friday, " 16.
Statesville, " Saturday, " 17.
Mt. Mourne, " Monday, " 12.
Salisbury, Tuesday, " 20.

Robeson County.—We have received, too late for to-day's paper, the proceedings of a Whig meeting which nominated Robert E. Troy and Jacob Alford, Esqrs., for the Commons. We learn that they both accept the nomination, though Mr. Troy did not wish nor intend to run.

The Locofocos have nominated Col. Neill Regan and Thos. A. Norment, Esq.

We have no doubt that the Whigs can elect their ticket if they will, and we trust that the issues at stake will thoroughly unite them, and *we think they will.*

Orange County.—The Whig Convention has nominated, for the State Senate, the Hon. Wm. A. Graham; for the Commons, Samuel F. Phillips and Josiah Turner, Esqs. This is a ticket worthy of all confidence, and we do not doubt that it will be successful.

The Locofoco nominees are, for the Senate, Cadwallader Jones, Jr.; for the Commons, Capt. J. F. Lyon and A. Sidney Jones, Esqs.

WHIG CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE

ROWAN & DAVIE.—Col. J. A. Lillington, for Senate.
ROWAN.—A. H. Caldwell and J. G. Ramsay, for the Commons.
CHOWAN & GATES.—Henry Willey for the Senate.
ORANGE.—Mills H. Eure for the Commons.

THE BAR CONVENTION.—The provoking delay in mails this morning prevents our giving an account of the close of the great Bar Convention at Wilmington, of which we give the first day's proceedings in another column.

Resolutions appealing to Congress were adopted, and the next Convention was fixed at Fayetteville on the 3d Monday in May 1855.

Great Fugitive Slave Riots.—The arrest of a Virginia fugitive slave at Boston has led to a terrible mob and riot, in which Jas. Batchelder, a deputy U. S. Marshal was shot dead, and others seriously wounded.—About 10,000 people participated in the riot. The U. S. Marines, the police, and several military companies were under arms. Some of the mob had been arrested. Our latest dates are up to 1 o'clock on Saturday, when the trial was still going on, and the excitement increasing.

At Syracuse, a false report of the arrest of a fugitive by the ringing of alarm bells, collecting a mob of 5000 persons, who attacked the cars, but dispersed when they discovered that they had been hoaxed.

Three fugitive slaves from Maryland were arrested and delivered to their owner in New York on Friday.

The Steamboat Collision.—Most of the passengers in the Fanny Lutterloh arrived at home on Thursday night, in the Steamer Sun, which had been despatched to the scene of the disaster that morning. The only personal injury was the dislocation of an arm of Mrs. John C. Smith of this county; and the loss of Silas, a boy belonging to Capt. Stedman, who was knocked overboard in the vain effort to prevent the collision by thrusting a pole between the boats. He was not saved after the collision.

Most of the passengers were more or less wet; many of them swam to shore. The ladies were all plunged in the river by the upsetting of the cabin.

Very little of the baggage was finally lost, though much of it was damaged by lying in the water from 2 to 36 hours. A package containing $14,000 in Bank notes, belonging to the Bank of Fayetteville, was saved, after being some time under water.

The passengers testify to the coolness, presence of mind, and correct deportment of all on board both the boats.

The Fanny did not entirely sink, as she was promptly lashed to the Graham. She has since, with the aid of other boats, been floated to Wilmington for repairs. Her boiler fell out.

Daniel McDiarmid, Esq. declines the nomination of his party Convention for State Senator from this County.

Misrepresentation.—Mr. Bragg, as we understand from the last North Carolinian, accused us, at Rockfish, of having misrepresented him on the subject of our Plank Roads. We have only to say, that our report of his remarks can at any moment be proved to be entirely correct.

The fact probably is, that when Mr. Bragg made the remark, he did not know even that the State had invested any thing in the Western Road. Our notice of the matter informed him of it, and at the same time put him, a Member of the Board of Improvements, in a very ridiculous position, which he tried to explain away at Rockfish; but as our neighbor of the Argus showed last week he "jumped out of the frying pan into the fire."

"He [Mr. Bragg] did not hesitate to give an emphatic "NO" when asked if he was in favor of the State's borrowing money to build that road."

So says the Edenton Whig.

In the discussion at this place, Gen. Dockery asked Mr. Bragg, "Did I not ask you at Edenton if you were in favor of the State's borrowing money to build rail roads?" And what was Mr. Bragg's reply? "*I think not*, I do not recollect it," said he, and we made a memorandum of his reply at the moment. "I say, (promptly rejoined Gen. Dockery,) that I *do* recollect having put the question. You may believe him or me. I received an answer that *he was not.*"

It is worthy of remark that this was the only point in the Edenton discussion about which Mr. Bragg had *doubts*. As to all the remainder he was very positive.

Internal Improvements are very unpopular down about Edenton, where the Rivers and Sounds are already navigable, and require no State aid. Therefore Gen. Dockery was catechised there. He boldly declared his friendliness to the system. Therefore Mr. Bragg was opposed in Edenton to the State's borrowing money; but in this part of the State his tune was changed. *He is not to be trusted.*

"He would not trust the people of the West, nor even the people of the East. He would trust no man with his purse."

Such was the language which Gen. Dockery charged that Mr. Bragg had used respecting a Convention, in reply to him in the Eastern part of the State. *Mr. Bragg did not deny here*, that he had used such language. But we find that in Asheborough he *did* deny it. See the account of the discussion at Asheborough. This is a strange course adopted by the Locofoco candidate. But it is doubtless forced upon a politician of easy virtue by the odiousness of the doctrine advanced in the East. Why should the people trust a man who is unwilling to trust them, and who insults them by a public avowal of that unwillingness, couched in the most offensive language? "He would trust no man with his purse." In reply to Gen. Dockery, Mr. Bragg spoke of this very expression of his, and did not deny that he had used it, but attempted to remove its offensiveness by remarking in effect that it was not to be taken literally, that he would trust his pocket book in the hands of any of the gentlemen around, even Gen. Dockery himself. His explanation, apparently intended as an apology, was worse than the original offence.

Mr. Bragg and his organs are endeavoring to misrepresent Gen. Dockery by asserting that he admitted that it is "improbable that we shall get the proceeds of the sales of the public lands." What the General really did say will be found in the account of the discussion at Ashborough, which see for a refutation of the unworthy trick.

A Disgraceful System of Electioneering.—The Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Carolinian, and probably other Locofoco papers, have published two letters of the Hon. William S. Ashe, making certain statements as to votes of Gen. Dockery in Congress. *Those statements we have shown to be untrue.* We have shown that Gen. Dockery's votes are recorded in the official records of Congress otherwise than as Mr. Ashe states—in truth that where Mr. Ashe says Gen. Dockery voted *for* a motion, the official record shows that he voted *against* that motion.

Now Mr. Ashe had that official record when he wrote; and we doubt not that the Editors of the Journal and Carolinian also had it—or at any rate they could have had access to it in five minutes. *They know that Mr. Ashe's statements were false.* They *know* that they have slandered Gen. Dockery. And yet not one of them has had the *common honesty* to retract their charges.

If the people of North Carolina can tolerate such a mode of electioneering, such a gross attempt to cheat the people and slander a public man, they are less just than they ought to be, or than we believe them to be.

THE VETO.—The admirable Speech of the democratic Senator from Mississippi, which we conclude to-day, should be read by every body, most especially by his own party friends. It effectually uses up the veto message.

Mocksville Plank Road.—We call particular attention to the proceedings of the meeting held at Walser's Mills, and would second its action by an earnest hope that when our people are called on they will promptly and cheerfully contribute to a work so important to us and so liberally started by the people of Davidson and Davie. We learn that after the meeting a further handsome amount was subscribed. The length of the proposed road is about 39 miles.

Mr. Borland, late U. S. Minister to Central America has arrived at New York. On his way home he got into a "skrimmage" with the authorities of San Juan, who, in attempting to arrest an American captain for murder, were resisted by Mr. Borland. He was arrested, taken to the "calaboose," but subsequently released. He took refuge in the American Consulate, which was attacked and fired upon by a mob. Next morning he managed to get on board the steamer and sailed for New York. The country may be thankful that he has got home.

THE CANDIDATES IN RANDOLPH.

Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated

ASHEBOROUGH, MAY 23, 1854.

Messrs. Dockery and Bragg met quite a respectable portion of the citizens of this county to-day in the Court House in this place, and addressed them upon the topics of the day, with marked attention from both parties; and there was evidently a good effect produced in the Whig ranks.

The speaking continued four hours; each an hour and a half, with a rejoinder of a half hour each.

Gen. Dockery led off, and after a very appropriate introduction he commenced by defining his position on the question of amending the Constitution. He was emphatically for the measure by a Convention called expressly for the purpose of discharging grave and important duties which, as he conceived, was not the business of the Legislature, trammelled and warped by partisan prejudices. He clearly exposed the fallacy of the plan proposed by the democratic party, and called the attention of his audience to the fact, that in the Convention of 1835, Whigs were not known there, neither were Democrats; but that all assumed a dignity far above any thing like partisan feeling. That Whig counties chose Democrats, and Democratic counties chose Whigs, all having a common interest of too much weight to know each other in their relative positions as relating to questions of a Legislative character.

The subject of Common Schools next occupied his attention. He was an ardent and unqualified supporter of that system. He well knew the advantages to be derived from the liberal bestowal of education on our children. He had been abused and ridiculed, on account of his want of literary attainments, by democratic politicians and presses.

The Basis question was next in the order of discussion. Upon that subject he was willing to trust the people. He charged Mr. Bragg, that in his Edenton speech he said he was "not willing to trust the West," and that in a few days after he added, "the East neither," on that question;—which he, Mr. Bragg, positively denied.

Upon the Land Distribution question he was clear and conclusive; showing the vast amount of lands that had been and were still squandered by democratic rule. That could North Carolina receive her equitable share of said lands or their proceeds, she could extend her improvements, and replenish her School Fund to an extent altogether pleasing and beneficial to her citizens. He said that Mr. Bragg had repeatedly charged him with admitting that it was very improbable that we could ever succeed in obtaining a distribution of the public lands. All he had to say to that was, that he wished the people to understand the manner in which he qualified the remark: He did say, and he still reiterated it, that with a *democratic* President, a *democratic* Congress, a *democratic* Legislature, and a *democratic* Governor, it was improbable, but a revolution in the aforesaid departments would insure us our share of said domain.

On the subject of Internal Improvement, Gen. Dockery was clear, definite and conclusive. He said he had been endeavoring to induce Mr. Bragg to define his position on that subject, but without success. He hoped however, that to-day he would be more definite. He (Dockery) was in favor, without any sort of quibbling, of a liberal system of internal improvements—of extending the Central Road east to Beaufort, and west to the mountains, and of developing our resources generally.

He spoke in emphatic language in opposition to the *veto* of President Pierce on the "Indigent Insane Land Bill,"—said that the "One Man power" used in defiance of the will of a Nation, as expressed through their representatives, unless in very extreme cases, was destructive to its best interests. He ably defended President Fillmore for his sanction of the Illinois appropriation; that his (Mr F's) wise conceptions of what was his duty as President of a Republican Government compelled him to act as he did on that measure. Gen Dockery thought the unconstitutional issues which President Pierce made up in vindication of his late course were groundless. The discussion extended to the Tariff and other questions of national policy, which we shall not attempt to follow them in.

Upon the whole, old Randolph will roll up her full strength for the Whig candidate. General Dockery was known here before, and favorably known; but we think he added to his vote by coming among us.

Mr. Bragg.—This gentleman was an entire stranger to us all. He seems to be quite a shrewd, managing genius. He replied to Gen'l Dockery in a speech of an hour and a half; first, as he said, by defending himself against the attacks made on him and his party by his opponent: in fact that circumstances were such that he was on almost all occasions placed in the defensive. That his party were very much abused by the Whig party, and at the same time all the valuable schemes of State and National policy were the result of Democratic influence. Upon the subject of Internal Improvement, he was for a "judicious system," but we were not able to get at him, as to what were his conceptions of judiciousness.

As for Free Suffrage, he was for that measure—for it by Legislative enactment; and charged that Gen. Dockery had advocated it by that mode.

Upon the subject of Distribution, he gave his views next. He said, that he did not believe that that measure could ever be effected, and if it could we ought not to have it. That the proceeds ought to be kept in the Treasury to defray the expenses of the General Government. That we were likely to get into a difficulty with Spain, relative to the "Black Warrior" affair; that in that event, with many others, we would need large amounts of money to defray the expense incumbent on such conflicts.

He spoke in terms of congratulation as to the acquirement of Territory by Locofoco influence of so vast worth—that the Whig party had ridiculed the Democrats for it, and said that the whole of California and New Mexico were not worth a *Button*, when they were pouring into our coffers millions of dollars which the Whigs were as greedy to prey upon as if they had favored the schemes in their origin.

Gen. Dockery replied in a half an hour's speech. Said that he had advised Senators from his county to go for Free Suffrage, even if they had to go for it by Legislative enactment, but he preferred a Convention. He was led to speak of the Mexican war,—that he was in Congress,—that he regarded the war as unjust and impolitic, but after there was no other alternative, he voted for men and money to aid in carrying on said war to a speedy termination.

Mr. Bragg rejoined and concluded the speaking. He is a very genteel man,—a passable speaker—not so good we think as many others of the party. As to the effect he produced in the Loco ranks we know not. They were no doubt predisposed to vote for him before the speaking.

We are pained to learn that Maj. A. G. Banks, who resided on the Raleigh and Fayetteville road 11 miles from the former place, committed suicide on Thursday last (25th) by cutting his throat. We have heard no explanation of the cause of the rash act.—*North Carolinian.*

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Wednesday last, Mr. Benjamin of Lou. declared his readiness to show that Spain was now carrying on the process of emancipation in Cuba, to prevent its being useful to the U. S., in case of its annexation. Mr. Clayton denied that he or any other Secretary of State, including Mr. Marcy, could believe any such thing. All the evidence ever communicated to that Department was calculated to disprove the idea.

A long discussion took place on the Nebraska bill, Mr. Pearce having moved to re-insert the Clayton Proviso.

On Thursday, the debate on the Nebraska bill was continued. The Clayton Proviso was rejected, 41 to 7; and finally at half past 1 o'clock on Friday morning, the bill was passed, exactly as it came from the House, by the following vote.

Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Benjamin, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Cass, Clay, Dawson, Douglas, Fitzpatrick, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tenn., Mallory, Mason, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pettit, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson of Kentucky, Thomson of New Jersey, Toombs, Toucey, Weller, Williams, and Wright—35.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Bell, Chase, Clayton, Fish, Foot, Gillette, Hamlin, James, Seward, Sumner, Wade, and Walker—13.

It now wants only the President's signature.

The Senate immediately adjourned till Monday. There was great rejoicing, 100 guns fired, &c.

During the debate a very disorderly scene was gotten up by Mr. Bell, of Tenn., the particulars of which are, briefly, as follows: It will be recollected that in Mr. Badger's speech on the bill, about two months ago, he said that he was authorized to state that all the Southern Whigs would support the bill. This was in accordance with a resolution at a Whig caucus held the evening before with express reference to that determination. Mr. Bell was present at that caucus, (though not, as appears from his own statement, at the moment the authority was given to Mr. Badger—a fact which escaped the notice of every one else present at the caucus.) Recently, in the House, Mr. Churchwell of Tenn. commented on the fact, that after this resolution of the Southern Whigs, Mr. Bell had, to the surprise of every one, voted against the bill. He had heard Mr. Badger make the statement, without contradiction. Now, however, he declared that if any one said he was present when the authority was given to Mr. Badger, they said what was "infamously false," and this he repeated furiously several times, though called to order, and finally the President had to direct the Sergeant at Arms to interfere and require him to take his seat.

Messrs. Toombs, Clayton and Badger seemed to be the principal objects of his anger. They all concurred in their recollection of the facts, as did Messrs. Benjamin and Pratt. Mr. Toombs told Mr. Bell that he was "careful to deny only what was not asserted." Mr. Bell afterwards withdrew all offensive terms which he had applied to Mr. Toombs, but as to Mr. Badger "he should henceforth regard all friendly relations between them as at an end."—(he is vain enough, perhaps, to suppose that Mr. Badger cannot survive his displeasure. The whole scene, doubtless, grew out of Mr. Bell's aspirations to the next Presidency, which he has discovered are doomed to disappointment.)

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, the Deficiency bill was debated during the week.

Spain.—It is said at Washington that the despatches brought by Mr. Winslow are decidedly war-like. Also that he is to be sent back immediately with instructions to Mr. Soule to offer a hundred millions of dollars for Cuba. And again, that Messrs. Dallas and Cobb are to be sent as special envoys to Spain, to help Mr. Soule to keep the peace—or rather, we suspect, to help him get up a fight.

Later from Europe.—The America brings dates to May 12th.

Cotton had declined ⅛d. owing to the Bank of England having raised the rate of interest to 5½. Flour was active at an advance of 1s.

The news from the seat of war is altogether unimportant.

Repudiating the Platform.—We called attention to the fact, some time since, that the Asheville News, the leading organ of Western Locofoeism, Marcus Erwin, Esq., and most of the prominent Western delegates in the late Locofoco Convention, were open advocates of *the White Basis*—in the language of the News, "White Basis men up to the hub." These gentlemen, however, went to the Convention, and according to the published proceedings, a resolution was adopted opposing any change in the Basis "under any and all circumstances." The change in their opinions was of unusual rapidity, and seems to have been effected against their will; for once back in the West, they are "of the same opinion still." The Asheville Spectator says:

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM REPUDIATED.

We understand that David Coleman, Esq., the Democratic candidate for the State Senate in this District, in his speech last Saturday at Whitson's Mills, repudiated that portion of the Democratic platform, which commits the democracy against a change of the basis of representation "under any and all circumstances." Mr. Coleman declared himself a White basis man out and out.

Now Mr. Coleman was a member of the Democratic Convention, and was on the committee that prepared the resolutions. We have not been advised what took place in the committee room or at the preliminary caucus; but we find upon reading the official proceedings of the Convention as published in the Standard and other Locofoco papers, that *the resolutions were unanimously adopted.* Mr. Coleman was there. Why did he not protest at the time and have his objection placed upon record?

We offer this as a nut for Eastern Locofocos to crack, who have been powwowing and cackling over the 6th resolution of the Whig Platform. What will the Raleigh *Standard* say, that so recently declared that the democratic party was a unit without regard to section on all questions? There are Democrats also in this region who are dissatisfied with the resolution on internal improvements.

We learn from the Rowan Whig that Judge Settle has determined to resign his seat upon the Bench at the close of his present circuit.

Advance in Guano.—The Peruvian agent in Baltimore has advanced the price of Guano from $50 20 to $55 20, in consequence of the high price of freights.

It is not pleasant to have a controversy with such papers as the Raleigh Metropolitan, whose weapons are misrepresentation and falsehood.—"By reference to the debates in Convention, in 1835, (said that paper,) *we find* Gen. Dockery's name absent, with but few exceptions, from among the yeas and nays." The editor had referred to the book. If he was worthy of belief, he had examined into the matter, and spoke, not upon mere rumor, but of his own knowledge. Yet the Debates in Convention show that the yeas and nays were recorded *twelve* times, and that Gen. Dockery's name was absent *once*. When thus convicted of a false statement, did the Metropolitan retract it? Not it. There is a maxim said with too much truth to be held by its party, that "a lie well stuck to is as good as a truth." If there be any epithet more appropriate to such conduct than "falsehood," we would be glad to know what it is.

Such is the paper which devotes much space in its last issue to abusing and slandering the Observer. It is welcome.

There is one more of its falsehoods, however, that we will expose, because it concerns, not us, but our candidate. It is contained in the following question which it calls upon us to answer:—

"Did not Genl. Dockery draw up those Richmond Resolutions, which proposed him as a suitable candidate, and advocated an open Convention?"

This is a sneaking, insinuated falsehood, not a bold, direct one, such as the other. But it is a falsehood, nevertheless, as the Metropolitan well knows. For, it knows that the Editor of the Argus has declared that he wrote the resolutions, and that Gen. Dockery never saw them, nor heard of them, until he heard them read to the meeting. And the editor of the Metropolitan must have seen, that in reply to a question by Mr. Bragg here, Gen. Dockery stated distinctly that he never saw nor heard of those resolutions till they were read to the meeting.

But the readers of the Metropolitan will only see the insinuated charge against Gen. Dockery. They will not know (at least from that paper,) that the statement is false, though the Editor of the Metropolitan does know that it is.

MARRIED,

On the 25th instant, by J. S. McArthur, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM BERRY JENKINS to Miss ORRENA, eldest daughter of Dawson Lewis, Esq., all of Robeson.

DIED,

In this county, on the 19th inst., Mrs. MARY A. E. MEMORY, wife of Mr. G. W. Memory, aged 22 years, leaving an infant and a large circle of friends to mourn her early death. Also, on the 23d inst., Miss MARY ELIZA McPHERSON, in the 24th year of her age.

In Johnston county, on the 24th ult., of Consumption, WILLIS T. SANDERS, son of Ashley and Louisa Sanders, aged 23 years, 2 months, and 22 days.

In Moore county, on the 11th inst., Mr. WM. WATSON, in the 77th year of his age. Mr. Watson was a persevering, enterprising, and successful farmer; a benevolent and exemplary citizen. A large circle of relatives and friends now mourn the loss of an affectionate and kind husband, father and friend.—[Com.

Argus, Car., and Spirit of the Age please copy.

In Wilmington, on the 24th inst., HELEN, infant daughter of Dr. T. H. and Mary Wright, aged 2 years and 5 months.

In this county, on the 15th inst., after a lingering illness, Dr. JOHN McKAY, leaving a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.—[Com.

Near Warrenton, on the 15th inst., JAMES SOMERVILLE, in the 71st year of his age.

At the residence of T. J. Morisey, Esq. near Lumberton, on the 25th inst., of dysentery, Mr. WILLIAM JOHNSTON, aged about 38 years, an honest and respectable citizen.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—No change worthy of notice.

Cotton—Good grades in demand for home use; finds ready sale.

Flour—On Saturday the market was quite animated, and sales were readily made at 7 15 to 7 25.

Corn—Market quite firm; very little coming in by wagons.

Oats—Market bare.

Wool—Price steady.

Spirits Turpentine—Very few sales made during the last week; some willing to sell at the reduced price, say 35 cents.

Turpentine—Virgin dip 2 75, yellow dip $2, hard 1 10. Spirits 34.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine—Virgin 3 05, yellow dip 2 70. Spirits 28. Rosin 95 to 1 05. Tar 3 25 to 3 50. Corn 81½ to 86. Lime 1 15. 2 rafts Timber, 6 50 and 8 50.

At New York, flour 8 25 to 8 44. Corn 74 to 79.—Cotton quiet.

Total receipts of cotton 2,032,706 bales, against 3,106,188 last year. Decrease 470,982.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

CAPE FEAR LINE.—May 26 and 28—Strs Gov. Graham and Chatham, with goods for T R Underwood, J Harman, G W Williams & Co, Deep River Co, James Sloan, J V & T Symons, A A McKethan, J & R Gilmer, Jerral & Albertson, S R Hawley, M Rush, W M Fort, Rev D Wilson, A Weatherly, Miss J Symons, J S Wear, Tyson, Kelly & Co, J Newlin & Son, McCullock Mine, Stanly & Murrow, Island Ford Co, G Brandt, E J Hale & Son, Schloss & McCormick, R G Lindsay, A M Jackson, F S Armstrong, J J Bruner, Dr F J Kron, N McLean, H L Myrover & Co, Worth & Utley, Elkin Manf Co, Hull & Spencer, H M Turner, R T Long, S J Hinsdale, Martin & Carter, J M McRae, D Beard, A P & R C Poindexter, D Murphy, Rankin & McLean, M Greentree & Co, H Brown, W W Verdin, Mason & Armfield, Carter & Albre, J R Murchison, H McAlister, Dr J J Summerville, Crumpler, York & Hamlin, A S Horney, C T Haigh, Miss Hale, H A London, Cane Creek Co, J W Russ, G W Linebach, Hall & Bollinger.

FRANK & JERRY LINE.—May 27—Strs Southerner and Evergreen, with North State in tow, and goods for E C Hall, Boner & Crist, Boner & Clinard, W J McConnell, Jones & Lett, McDonald & McMaster, Benbow, Kyle & Co, J M Morehead, J H Hawley, Cook & Johnson, J W Dick, W N Tillinghast, E W Willkings, J W Powers & Co, C E Leete, W Taylor, A Davis.

BANKS'S LINE.—May 27—Str Douglass, with goods for A D McNeill & Co, C T Haigh & Son, P Thompson, E J Hale & Son, R F Murphy, D Shaw, W Taylor, S T Hawley & Son, Troy & Marsh, Surles & A.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 25—Brig Albert from ——: Br. Schrs. Magnet from Halifax, N. S., Uncle Tom from Richmond, Schr. Lizzie Russell from Baltimore, Capt. John Tinker from Ellsworth, Sarah N. Smith from Wilmington, Del. 26—Br. Brigs Phantom and Thetis from Newport, Eng.; Schrs. Midyett from Hyde county, Arab fm Newbern, Ann Davis from Conwayboro', A J DeRosset and Emily from New York, Wave from Washington.

NEW BOOKS—*By Express.*

THE Life and Sayings of Mrs. Partington: The Royal Favorite; Mrs. Partington's Carpet Bag of Fun; The Massacre of Glencoe, by Reynolds; The Old Brewery; Behind the Scenes, by Lady Bulwer; Cumming's Lectures on the Parables; The Two Roads, or the Right and the Wrong; Russia as it is, by Gurowski; Coleman's Historical Text Book and Atlas of Biblical Geography; Roget's Thesaurus of English Words; The Harp of the South; Pickering's Greek Lexicon; Graeca Majora, 1st and 2d vols.; Bullion's Grammars, &c. &c.

Also, further supplies of Dr. Ives' Trials of a Mind, 50 cts.; Mrs. Mowatt's Autobiography of an Actress; Gavazzi's Lectures; The Northern Bride, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

May 27, 1854.

Lutterloh & Co's Line.

THE Steamer Fanny Lutterloh has been raised and sent to Wilmington for repairs. She will be ready for service in ten or fifteen days.

May 29, 1854. 300-1w

PHŒNIX CHAPTER, No. 2.

A MEETING of Phœnix Chapter will be held this Evening, at 8 o'clock, at Mason Hall, which the members are required to attend. Royal Arch Masons in good standing, not members of Phœnix Chapter, are invited to attend.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Sec'y.

Monday, May 29, 1854. 1t

DR. S. F. VENABLE

HAVING located at J. C. Blocker's Store, Cumberland County, N. C., respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of the surrounding country.

May 25. 300-3m

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Fresh Supply.

J. N. SMITH, wholesale and retail Druggist, is now receiving large additions to his Stock of

Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, Perfumery, Pure Liquors, Teas, Surgical Instruments, &c.

These articles being selected personally in the best Northern houses, may be relied on as to quality by Physicians and others in want of good articles.

Orders from the country promptly attended to and satisfaction guarantied.

J. N. SMITH,
Druggist and Chemist,
North-west corner Market Square.

May 27, 1854. 300tf

LOST OR MISLAID,

ON the 24th inst., a Note made by M. McKinnon as principal, and endorsed by W. G. McDonald and Troy & Marsh, for Five Hundred and Fifty-nine 51-100 Dollars, at 90 days, negotiable and payable at either Bank in this place.

We forewarn all persons from trading for said Note, as we are the owners of the Note.

TROY & MARSH.

May 26, 1854. 300-2w

STRAYED,

FROM the subscribers, on the 20th inst., two young Kentucky (horse) MULES, medium size, a brown and sorrel. Any information of their whereabouts thankfully received, or a liberal reward paid for their delivery to us.

J. & T. WADDILL.

May 27, 1854. 300tf

Page's Improved Patent Circular Saw Mills.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,

N. Schroeder St., near West Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have greatly enlarged their manufacturing establishment, and that their facilities are now such as to enable them to execute all orders, with promptness, for their CELEBRATED PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, which have given so much satisfaction throughout the Union, as also STEAM POWERS of all sizes and kinds, HORSE POWERS, GRIST MILLS, CORN AND COB CRUSHERS, together with various other machines and impliements to economise labor.

Since their Circular Saw Mills were invented by, and patented to the Senior Partner, they have made many improvements which render them perfect in all their details, and justly entitle them to be considered among the greatest labor saving inventions of the age.

A Pamphlet containing full descriptions of their *three classes of Mills*, prices, terms, capacity for sawing, &c., will be sent to any Gentleman applying for one by letter, post paid.

Having recently obtained damages in an action brought in the U. S. Circuit Court for the District of Maryland, for an infringement of their *Patents Rights*, they hereby forwarn the public from purchasing Mills, similar to theirs, from unauthorized builders, or their Agents.

Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.,

JNO. M. ROSE.

May 26, 1854. 300tf

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

THE undersigned Committee will let to the lowest bidder on Saturday, the 1st day of July, the contract for building a new PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT BETHEL. Said Church to be fifty-five feet long, and forty feet wide; sealed over-head, and plastered below. All other specifications made known on day of letting.

WM. L. McDIARMID,
JOHN McLAUCHLIN,
HECTOR McLEAN,
DAVID CURRIE,
ARCH'D McMILLAN, Jr.,
Building Committee.

May 26, 1854. 300*3t

SPIRITS CASKS.

THE subscriber has now fitted up his Cooper Shop, and is ready to furnish SPIRITS CASKS at $2 50, cash.

ALEX. McALISTER.

May 20, 1854. 99-1m

JOURNEYMAN PRINTER *Wanted.*

A Competent Journeyman Printer, of good habits, is wanted in this office, perhaps for a considerable period.

May 25.

DISTINGUISHED Physicians, well known Merchants, respectable Apothecaries, and hundreds of others, bear testimony to the good effects of Stabler's Anodyne Cherry Expectorant in Coughs, Colds, and diseases of the Lungs and Throat generally. There is no impiricism in its preparation. Articles which are well known and highly appreciated by the entire medical faculty, alone enter into its composition. The Diarrhœa Cordial is also prepared with the same scientific skill and care. Its beneficial effects in diseases of the bowels have been remarkable. Over 500 physicians, who have been made acquainted with the recipes of these popular remedies, have been pleased with them, and only spoken of them in terms of unqualified praise. If you have a Cough, or any disease of the Lungs or Throat, give the Expectorant a trial. Or if you or any of your friends need the aid of the Diarrhœa Cordial, make use of it with confidence, and mark the result.

See descriptive pamphlets to be had gratis of the Agents. Price of each, only 50 cts., or six bottles for $2 50.

For sale in Fayetteville by

S. J. HINSDALE.

50-1m]

The Road to Health.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Holloway's Pills.—Extraordinary Cure for Palpitation at the Heart.—Professor Holloway, of 38, Ann Street, New York, had the pleasure of receiving from Mr. John Baker, of State-street, Boston, a letter, dated March 17th, 1854, which is subjoined verbatim:—"Dear Doctor,—Your Pills are entirely good. a few years ago I was under the treatment of Dr ——, of this city, I suffered with palpitation of the heart to so great an extent, that I was frequently obliged to abstain from any kind of exercise, mental or bodily, for weeks together. A short time since, I was seized with violent sickness and spitting of blood; I, of course, went to my old friend, but finding him out, I went into the stores of Redding & Co., of this City, for a newspaper, and accidentally saw several boxes of your Pills there; I purchased one, took a few doses, and the result was very favorable; by persevering with them, I am entirely cured, and have to thank you for now enjoying good health. J. BAKER.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable venders of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents and $1 50 each, wholesale by the principal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York and Mr. J. HOWSEY, 24 Maiden Lane, New York.

There is very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot or box.

Wholesale, by S. B. & T. A. EVANS, Wilmington, N. C.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

1500 SACKS SALT,
20 Bbls. New Crop N. O. Molasses,
No. 3 Mackerel,
For sale by C. T. HAIGH & SON.
May 11. 96-tf

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE TOWN OF FAYETTEVILLE.

ON SATURDAY, June 10th, 1854, will be sold at the Market House, in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, M., all the Real Estate belonging to the late Duncan MacRae, among which are several valuable improved and unimproved lots on Hay, Person, Gillespie, Ramsay, Rowan, Green, Dick, Russell, McIver, and North streets. The improvements are, dwelling houses and fire-proof stores.

Also, about 500 acres of Timbered Land on the waters of Buck Head, near Beaver Creek Factory.

Terms made known at sale.

☞ Any information relative to the property will be given by JOHN MACRAE,
Surviving Executor.
May 15, 1854. 96-ts

NEW GOODS AT THE CROCKERY STORE.

BY late arrivals I have received a considerable addition to my stock of Glass Ware, and can now fill the orders of my country friends for any thing in that line.

—ALSO,—

1 Case China Vases, Tea Setts, &c., &c.
1 Gold Band China Dinner Sett—117 pieces, oval pattern.

A beautiful assortment of Waiters. Solar Lard Lamps; Hall Lanterns; Wire Dish Covers, round and oval; Silver Plated and Brittania Castors, 75 cts. to $10; Silver Plated on good German Silver Tea and Table Spoons and French Forks; 1 Water Cooler each 2 and 3 gals., with a variety of other Housekeeping goods.

And the following NEW articles—Bread Slicers; Coffee Roasters; Knife Sharpeners, and Patent Churns which have been tried in this vicinity and proved excellent.

Shortly Expected,

A Lot of Sponge Baths, and superior American Table Cutlery.
W. N. TILLINGHAST.
May 15, 1854. 96-2m

A full and complete assortment of Cooper's Tools, consisting of Truss Hoops, &c., &c.
ALSO
50 Bbls. No. 1 Herrings,
50 " No. 3 Mackerel.
C. E. LEETE.
May 15, 1854. 96-3m

Linseed Oil, Pure White Lead

AND a general assortment of other Paints—a fresh supply, just received and for sale by
BEVERLY ROSE.
May 15. 96-3w

TYPES of Mankind, or Ethnological Researches, based upon the Ancient Monuments, Paintings, Sculptures, and Crania of Races, and upon the Natural Geographical, Philological and Biblical History, &c., &c. By J. C. Nott and Geo. R. Gliddon. Just received by
E. J. HALE & SON.
May 15.

THE BRITISH POETS, from Chaucer to Wordsworth, now in one edition—sold in whole or separately, &c., &c.
Monty mery, Hemans, Burns, Bryon, Scott, Moore, and Shakspeare in one volume each, the splendid Boston edition just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.
May 6, 1854.

FOR SALE.

A TEAM of well broke young Mules, with Wagon and Gears.
A. A. McKETHAN.
May 11. 95

85 Bales prime Hay. For sale by
R. M. ORRELL.
May 1, 1854. 92tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

UNDER the name and style of RAMSEY & BRO., the undersigned have this day become Copartners in the Dry Goods, Grocery and Hardware Business, Store opposite S. T. Hawley & Son, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
M. J. RAMSEY
N. A. RAMSEY.

RAMSEY & BRO.,
Grocers, &c.,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

KEEP constantly on hand every thing in their line of business, and will sell at the lowest rates. Country produce bought or taken in exchange for Goods.

All orders will meet with prompt attention.
April 11, 1854. 87-tf

G. S. BUIE, *Builder and Undertaker.*

IS prepared to execute contracts of from $800 to $50,000 and upwards.

Window Blinds, Sash, Glass Doors, and all kinds of ornamental and plain work warranted to give satisfaction. He may be found on inquiry at Mr. Jesse W. Peters's.
Fayetteville, April 12, 1854. 87-3mpd

2d Stock of Spring and Summer Goods.

STARR & WILLIAMS are now receiving their second Stock of Spring and Summer Dry Goods,

Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Boots, and Ready-Made Clothing,

Selected within the last two weeks by one of the firm, in the Northern Markets, at greatly reduced prices from the early part of the Season, and will be disposed of to Wholesale buyers on accommodating terms. We solicit an examination of our Goods, by Merchants buying in this Market. All orders promptly attended to.
J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.
April 15, 1854. 88tf

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received his stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Embracing every article usually to be found in a Dry Goods Store, consisting in part as follows:

Plain black and watered Silk; plaid Summer Silk; printed Jaconet and other styles of Muslins; Grenadines, Berages and Tissues; Embroidered Muslins for Evening dresses; white and colored Tarltans; good assortment Lace and other styles of Mantillas; Embroidered Collars, Sleeves, Chemizetts, Handkerchiefs; Swiss and Jaconet Edging and Inserting, of superior quality; Bonnets and Ribbons, latest style and in great variety; Sewing Silk Mitts; Umbrellas and Parasols; good assortment of Calico; Ginghams; Bleached and Brown Domestics; Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings; Linen Goods; Shoes and Boots, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, Misses and Children; Gentlemen's Summer Hats; Boys' and Misses' Hats and Flats; Silk and Kid Gloves; Sugar and Coffee, &c.

Grateful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he trusts, by close application to business, fair dealing, &c. to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ At his New Store on Green Street, (East side,) a few doors from the Market House.
P. SHEMWELL.
Fayetteville, April 12, 1854. 88tf

CHINA, GLASS, AND CROCKERY.

THE subscriber is now receiving his Spring supply of the above Goods, comprising a general assortment for a COUNTRY TRADE, which he offers upon terms that will not fail to please. Goods packed as well as in any market in the United States.

Country Merchants would do well to purchase their Crockery first, in order to give the seller time to pack it well enough.
W. N. TILLINGHAST.
March 25, 1854. 80-3m

Second Stock.
PEARCE & PEMBERTON

ARE now receiving, in addition to their former Stock, a beautiful assortment of

DRESS GOODS

Satin Striped Berages,
Colored Embroidered Robes,
Ladies Collars and Under-Sleeves,
Velvet and other Trimmings,
Bonnet Ribbons,
Cravats and Stocks,
Shirts, Collars, &c.,

EXPRESSLY FOR THE WHOLESALE TRADE.
P. & P., Hay Street.
April 1, 1854. 84-tf

Turpentine Axes.

J. & T. WADDILL

NEW STORE.
Spring and Summer GOODS.

THE subscribers respectfully announce to the people of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that they have opened a NEW STORE, containing a large Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Which will be sold at Northern Prices. In our Stock may be found the late styles of Ladies' DRESS GOODS; Fancy Brocaded Silks; rich figd and plain black Silk, at all prices; Lawns; French Jaconets, Muslins, and Tarltans, in great variety; a very fine article of black Alpacas, Ginghams, and Prints; Piano and Table Covers. Also a handsome lot of Embroideries, consisting of emb'd Collars, Sleeves and Chemizetts; Jaconet, Cambric and Swiss Edging and Inserting; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; emb'd ditto; a fine lot of Crape Shawls, Veils, Silk and Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Bonnets, Ribbons, Table Cloths, Irish Linen, &c.

A large lot of HATS, viz: Moleskin and Drab Beaver Hats, Straw Hats all styles; Straw Bonnets, Misses' Bonnets and Flats.

A fine lot of BOOTS and SHOES, &c.

A large assortment of JEWELRY; Gold Ear-Rings, Breast Pins, a variety of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Fob and Vest Chains, &c.

Together with the largest and finest stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING ever before offered in this market: Fine black Cloth Frock and Sack Coats; also fine brown, blue and green Summer Cloth Coats; a fine lot of black Alpaca Coats. A large assortment of Pants; fine black Doe-skin Cassimere Pants; fancy Cassimere Pants, at all prices. A fine lot of Vests, white, buff, and fancy Marseilles Vests; black Satin and fancy Silk Vests, &c.

A handsome lot of Cloths and Cassimeres; Gents' fine Linen Shirts, Collars, &c.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell cheap.

SCHLOSS & McCORMICK,
Hay street.

P. S. Clothing of all kinds for Boys of from four to sixteen years old.
April 15, 1854. 88tf

THE STEAMER "SUN."

THIS new and very light draught Steamer has commenced running, though not quite finished. She is taking freight, drawing only 13 inches water. She possesses superior advantages for low water service.—She has also a large amount of warehouse, shed and wharf room, where Naval Stores or other freight may be stored with safety.

R. M. ORRELL, Ag't.
Sept. 10, 1853. 27tf

I HAVE received and opened the largest Stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c., I ever offered for sale, all of which I will sell as low as any house in this place. My friends and customers, and all in want of Goods, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. PETER P. JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, N. C., September 1853. 28tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,
RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS large and flourishing Institution is now permanently established, under a full corps of well qualified Instructors, and with every thing requisite for a first class Seminary, being well supplied with Maps, Geographical and Astronomical Globes, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.

The Semi-Annual Sessions of five months commence on the second Monday of January and July respectively. Circulars, containing full particulars, will be furnished by applying to Rev. J. Jones Smyth, A. M., Principal, Laurel Hill P. O., Richmond county, N. C., or to D. C. McINTYRE, Secretary.
October 11, 1853. 86y

Fayetteville and Wilmington

PASSENGER LINE.

STEAMER "FANNY LUTTERLOH" leaves promptly as follows: Fayetteville on Monday and Thursday morning, at 15 minutes after sunrise, precisely, and Wilmington on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 12 o'clock.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
March 27, 1854 87tf

NEW GOODS.

WE are now receiving from New York a very large Stock of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Embracing nearly every article usually kept in our market. We purchase our Goods by the package, on as favorable terms as any house in the Mercantile line, and will sell them, wholesale or retail, on accommodating terms and for reasonable profits.

JOHN T. COUNCIL,
RICHARD S. CAIN,
ALEXANDER RAY.
COUNCIL, CAIN & CO.
March 29, 1854. 86tf

FOR SALE.

250 BOXES Manufactured Tobacco. We have in store a large stock of Tobacco, and expect to receive constantly from J. W. Reid and Thomas's and other factories, an assortment of qualities to enable us to furnish purchasers any quality at lowest factory prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
Sept. 1853. 30tf

NEW
Spring & Summer Goods.
J. C. POE

HAS just returned from the North, and is opening a large and beautiful Stock of

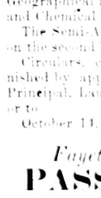
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

He will not attempt to enumerate every article usually kept in such an establishment, but feels justified in saying that a visit, particularly from the Ladies, would be appreciated by him, and amply repay them for a fifty miles ride. As for SILKS and other Dress Goods, and particularly Collars, Sleeves, Chemizetts, and other Embroideries, he defies all the competition that the town of Fayetteville can show.

The subscriber feels thankful for the patronage heretofore shown him, and hopes by strict attention to business, and by being able to show the prettiest Goods, —and also being disposed to sell them at as cheap a rate, either for cash or on time to punctual customers, as any other establishment in the place, he hopes to increase that trade and confidence which has enabled him to sojourn in the Town of Fayetteville.

J. C. POE.
March 27, 1854. 85-3m

1854.
SPRING SUPPLY.



Drs. FOULKES & MACRAE,
Wholesale & Retail Druggists,
Are now receiving their Spring and Summer supply of

Drugs, Medicines & Chemicals,

Dye-Woods and Dye-Stuffs,
Oils, Paints, and Painters' Articles,
VARNISHES,
French, English and American Perfumery,
Fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps,
Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes, Paint Brushes,
Surgical and Dental Instruments,
Trusses and Supporters of all kinds,
Pure Wines and Brandies for Medical purposes,
Extracts for Flavoring,
Choice Toilet and Fancy Articles, &c.

☞ They make their purchases for CASH, and offer goods equally as low as they can be obtained from any similar establishment in this section.

Warranted to be Fresh, Pure and Genuine.

Orders from the country promptly filled, and satisfaction guarantied with regard both to price and quality.
Hay street, next door West of H. & E. J. Lilly.
March 17, 1854. 80tf

Shemwell House,

Fayetteville, N. C.,

East side Green Street, a few doors North of the Market House.

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the travelling public, that he has just finished and opened his House, for the reception and entertainment of any who may wish permanent or transient Board.

His Rooms are large and comfortable, and his Table shall always be furnished with the best the market will afford. He also has good and trusty Ostlers, who will attend faithfully to that department of the business.—No pains will be spared to make those comfortable who may favor him with their patronage,—a share of which is respectfully solicited. Charges shall be moderate
P. SHEMWELL.
Feb'y 15, 1854. 71tf

SPRING 1854.
JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his Spring Supply of Foreign and Domestic Goods, all of which has been purchased for CASH and by the Package will be offered at Wholesale or Retail at very low prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. On hand at all times, the best Bolting Cloths that are manufactured—No. 2 to 10.
March 18, 1854. 80-tf

$25 REWARD.

I WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension and safe delivery to me, or lodgment in Clinton Jail, so that I get my negro girl JENNY. She is a likely girl, of light complexion, smiles when spoken to, about five feet six or seven inches high; is supposed to be lurking about Faison's Depot, or Goshen.
WM. P. HOBBS.
July 27. 15-tf

Spring Goods.

P. TAYLOR is now receiving his Stock of ***Spring and Summer GOODS,*** for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear:

Black and colored Gaiters, for Ladies, Misses, and Children; Boots and Shoes; Hats and Bonnets; Crockery and Glassware; Hardware; Coopers', Carpenters' and Smiths' Tools; Ploughs and Castings; Straw Cutters, &c. &c.

P. TAYLOR, Old Stand, Green St.
March 30, 1854. 83-3m

PUMPS.

FORCE and Suction Pumps,
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe
For sale by C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.
March 30. 83-tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete,—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fine Rose Wood Pianos, Bennet & Co's, of Broadway, New York. Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Patent Self-Swinging Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete-a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.
September, 1853. 30tf

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD

JESSE WILSON, late of the county of Sampson, North Carolina, has left for parts unknown, and indebted to us, and having taken with him assets sufficient to pay his debts, we will give the above reward for satisfactory information of his present location, if within the jurisdiction of any court of law in the United States. Said Wilson is about 40 years of age, with red complection, of medium size, and bad principles.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 24, 1854. 74tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS, six miles North of Fayetteville and about one mile from the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road, consisting of about **1260 acres of Land,** suited to the making of Turpentine or Timber. There are on the premises a good saw and grist mill, all in good repair and now in operation; also a dwelling, and all the necessary out-houses, in good repair.

Also, another tract of two hundred and fifty acres, on the head waters of Carver's Creek, known as the Terry Place, on which there is a small farm, a dwelling house and other houses.

On the first named tract there are cut about twenty-five thousand Turpentine boxes, from two to four years old.

All the above lands will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Persons wishing to purchase will please call on the subscriber, who will take pleasure in showing the above lands.

WM. R. BOLTON.
Oct. 27, 1853. 40tf

Just Received and for Sale,

20 BBLS. No. 3 MACKEREL,
10 kits No. 1 "
10 " " Salmon,
200 lbs. Cod Fish,
20 boxes Cheese,
5 " Adamantine Candles,
20 " Tallow "
5 " No. 1 Soap,
10 " Soda Crackers,
2 hhds. Brown Sugar,
5 bbls. Crushed and Granulated Sugar,
Buckwheat Flour in 25 lb. sacks,
Pickles, Rice, Saleratus, and Yeast Powders.
ALSO—3 dozen Turpentine Axes. By
W. H. CARVER
Feb'y 7, 1854. 69tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed to SHAW'S NEW BUILDING, Gillespie Street, where he intends carrying on the **TAILORING** BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

B. MONAGHAN.
March 28, 1853. 81-tf

Notice to the Travelling Public.

THE Stage leaves Warsaw daily (except Saturday) at 7 o'clock, p. m., after the arrival of the evening train from the North, and arrives at Fayetteville next day by 6 o'clock, a. m., in time for the Stage to Salem; which leaves Fayetteville Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 4 o'clock, p. m., and arrives at Salem next day by 2 p. m. Returning, leaves Salem Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock, p. m.; arrives at Fayetteville next day by 4 p. m., in time for the Stage to Warsaw; which leaves Fayetteville daily (except Saturday) at 6 p. m., and arrives at Warsaw next day by 5 a. m., in time to connect with the train North or South.

Tickets from Warsaw to Salem, $12. From Warsaw to Fayetteville, $4. To other points on the road in proportion.
M. McKINNON.
Fayetteville, March 18, 1854. 80-tf

Gill's Ne Plus Ultra BURNISH.

THE Subscriber, a practical Boot-maker of some experience, has for some time been sensible that there is a *desideratum* to be yet supplied to the public in the way of a suitable burnish for boots and shoes. Most of the articles now used either injure the leather or fail to impart that lustre so necessary to give to man's "*understanding*" a proper finish. He has therefore, during the last twelve months, been devoting himself to the task of preparing an article free from these objections, and has at length after much investigation and experiment completely succeeded. The result is "*Gill's ne plus ultra Burnish.*" He only wishes that it may be tested in order to establish its superiority over all others. Call on him at Mr. Nathan Sikes' boot and shoe establishment, on Person street, and be supplied with an excellent article at a cheap rate.
THOMAS GILL.
Nov. 9, 1853. 47tf

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North, of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.

CHARLES BANKS.
March 7, 1853. 73tf

COTTON BAGGING.

I HAVE a plentiful supply of Gunny and Dundee Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Bagging Twine. Send in your orders and they shall be supplied.
JAS. G. COOK.
Oct. 3, 1853. 32tf

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday night the 21st of January last, a NEGRO GIRL by the name of Susan, aged about 23 years, five feet 3 or 4 inches high, copper colored, thick lips, and broad upper teeth. Said girl was raised in Robeson county. I will give twenty-five dollars for her confinement in any Jail in the State so that I can get her, and twenty-five dollars for any proof that will convict any person of harboring said negro.

JNO. O. DANIEL,
Westbrook's P. O., Bladen county, N. C.
March 4, 1854. 76tf

$25 REWARD.

ON the 1st day of January, 1853, I hired a Boy named Robert to John A. Williams, Esq.; sometime in February following he left Mr. Williams, and I had reason to believe was lurking in the Neighborhood of Fayetteville, but now I believe he has been kidnapped or decoyed by some villain. Said Boy is of black complexion, is between 13 and 14 years old, quite an active good looking little fellow, and no doubt can tell a very plausible tale. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, or $50 if arrested out of the State so that I get him.

JAS. EVANS, Guardian.
March 4, 1854. 76tf

$500 Reward!

I WILL give Five Hundred Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any person of conveying my Negroes, ISAAC and NANCY, away for the purpose of selling them, or aiding them to escape to a free State. Or I will give Two Hundred Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring them.

Isaac is a very likely boy, about 6 feet 2 inches high, dark complected, about 27 years old, and weighs about 175 pounds.

Nancy is dark complected, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, very stout and likely.

Said Negroes were purchased from Col. A. S. McKay of Richmond county, near Floral College, and are supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Hector McEachern's, in Robeson county, N. C., as they have relations in that section of country.

LIGHT TOWNSEND.
Bennettsville, S. C., Feby 2, 1854. 68tf

R. B. HOPKINS, } WM. B. RYAN
ROBERT HULL, } CHAS. W. ATKINSON.

HOPKINS, HULL & CO.,
Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants,
No. 258 BALTIMORE STREET,
(Opposite Hanover Street,)
BALTIMORE.

64-Y1

4200 acres of Land for sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of moving to the West, offers his LANDS for sale, lying in Bladen county, on South River. The Lands are adapted to making Turpentine and Timber. There is a good Saw Mill in good running order, with Hutchkiss Wheels lately put in, and a never-failing stream. A first rate two-story dwelling, with all necessary out-houses.

There is a large quantity of good Swamp land, some already under cultivation, and a large body to clear.

The place is healthy, water good, and good society in the neighborhood. Any person wishing to buy lands would do well to give the lands and premises a look before buying elsewhere. The payments will be made easy and accommodating.

P. L. CROMARTIE.
Cypress Creek, Bladen, Nov. 8, 1853. 44tf

LEATHER BANDS.

THE Subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.
CHAS. M. LINES,
New Market P. O., Randolph co., N. C.

Band shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River.

These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.
March 3, 1854. 75-3tf

A Fortune for $1!

THE art and mystery of making money. Now, O reader, congratulate yourself that you have within your grasp the means, if you recur to our instructions by which you can make from $7000 to $5000 per year. It requires no travelling, no peddling, but gives you the comforts of a home, and will not interfere materially with your other business. This is a permanent and genteel employment, and can be followed by any one with the smallest amount of capital. This is no book agency or receipts of any kind whatever. The right and knowledge will be sent to any person enclosing $1 (postpaid) to

E. HICKMAN & CO.,
Circleville, Pickaway county, Ohio.
March 20, 1854. 82-3mpd

Goods! Goods!

We have opened our Store in Campbellton. We offer low for cash or barter, DRY GOODS and GROCERIES.

JESSUP & CO.
March 1, 1854. 70tf

Turpentine! Turpentine!

We want to buy Turpentine, delivered at our Still in Campbellton.

JESSUP & CO.
March 1, 1854. 70tf

Staves! Staves!

☞ We want to buy Spirits Barrel STAVES. Will pay the highest Cash prices.
JESSUP & CO.
March 1, 1854. 70tf

Pure East India Castor Oil.

WE have just received a supply of Pure East India CASTOR OIL, without taste or smell, first introduced by us into this market last Spring.
FOULKES & MACRAE.
March 17, 1854. 80tf

MALLETT & PAULMIER,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
135 Front Street,
NEW YORK.

P. MALLETT.] [J. PAULMIER
August 16, 1852. 18tf

J. S. BANKS,
Commission Merchant,
Fayetteviiie, N. C.
Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

STARR & WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS
April 28, 1852. 86tf

500,000 lbs. Cotton and Linen RAGS wanted.

THE subscriber will pay the highest market price for any quantity of clean Linen and Cotton Rags.
DAVID MURPHY.
Feb'y 1854. 74tf

HALL & ROBINSON,
Retail Druggists and Prescriptionists.

ALWAYS on hand a supply of genuine MEDICINES, WINES and LIQUORS, for medical purposes.

Family Medicines and Recipes put up to order, and Physicians' Prescriptions promptly attended to.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 13, 1854. 88Y

P. M. WALKER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.
April 17, 1854. 88-3m

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE

THIS Institution will commence its third Session on the 2d Monday in January 1854. Every branch of female education is taught in the Institute, and the present number of Scholars warrants the belief that no School in our country furnishes greater facilities for imparting knowledge.

The expenses per annum will not exceed $124 for the most advanced literary course, and with the usual number of extras the necessary expenses per year will not exceed $170.

Board per month in the Institute $9; good Board may be had in the private families of the village much cheaper.

Tuition for all English branches, per Session of 21 weeks, primary course $10; all branches in the 1st and 2d Classes $12; Junior and Senior Classes $15.

For particulars the public is referred to our Circulars, which can be had by addressing the Secretary or the Principal.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.
Clinton, May 26, 1853. 98-tf

HARRINGTON'S
MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOL.

CYRUS HARRINGTON, Principal.
Miss ANN MARGARET McEACHIN, Teacher in the Female Department.
WM. M. BROOKS, Assistant in the Male Department.

THE Second Session of this School opened January 9th and will close June 23d.

Reports respecting Scholarship and Deportment will be sent out bi-monthly, and no Student found to be of a bad character can remain in the Institutions.

A course of Religious Lectures will be delivered before the Students.

Board at from $6 to $7 50 per month.

Tuition in both Departments—$8, $10, $12 50, and $15 per Session. Extras—Music $17 50; Drawing, Painting, French, and Embroidery, $5 each.

For further particulars address the Principal at "Evans's Mills."
Carthonton, Feb'y 1, 1854. 68-12Ju

NEW
SPING AND SUMMER GOODS
JUST RECEIVED.

THE Subscriber is now receiving the largest and most complete assortment that he has ever called the attention of his friends and the public to; he would therefore say to all that may desire anything in his line that is FASHIONABLE and CHEAP to give him a call, as he desires to keep the "Nimble Sixpence" moving. His stock consists of a large variety of the different styles of FASHIONABLE HATS, to-wit:

Fur, Wool, Panama, Leghorn, Canton, Pedale, Rice-land, China Pearl, and Palm Leaf,
which will be sold low for CASH.

—ALSO,—

A general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses, Youths, Boys, Children, Infants, and Servants. Please call and examine before you purchase.
J. C. THOMPSON,
Market Square.
March 17, 1854. 80-tf

AT THE RED SIGN.
McDonald & McMaster

HAVE just received a full and complete stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., to which they would invite the attention of the citizens and surrounding country. They will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They purchased their Goods for cash, and this will enable them to sell low. They have facilities that many houses have not; they have agents established in Baltimore and New York, who always advise them of any change in articles in their line, and who purchase only when bargains are to be had. We keep always on hand a splendid assortment of foreign and domestic Liquors; Loaf, Crushed and Brown Sugars; Rio, Java and Laguira Coffees; Green, Hyson and Black Teas; New Orleans and Cuba Molasses; Table and Sack Salt; Bacon, Lard, Mess Pork, Mess Beef, Smoked Beef, Dryed Venison; No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel; Butter, Cheese, Flour, Meal, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Candles, Copperas, Saleratus, Indigo, Madder, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinamon, Epsom Salts, Saltpetre, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glassware; and a variety of other goods.

They take this method of thanking the community and their country friends for the very liberal patronage bestowed on them; and intend, by selling goods low, to increase their former trade—always keeping in view that a nimble sixpence is worth a slow shilling.

Yellow Building, between the Market House and the Bank of the State, Gillespie Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
March 21, 1853. 78tf

Carthage Hotel.

HAVING recently purchased the above Establishment from Malcom Kelly, Esq., I am now prepared to entertain in a comfortable manner those who may give me a call. Having ample Stables, good Ostlers, and a disposition to accommodate, I trust I shall be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor me with their patronage.

H. C. McLEAN.
Carthage, Dec. 5, 1853. 51tf

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he is still at his old stand carrying on the above business in all its branches. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all and give general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen,—having a more *experienced* and *practical Smith*, he flatters himself that his work will compete with any made in the State for style, elegance and durability; and should any of it fail in twelve months (with fair usage) either in workmanship or material, he will repair it free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work as he is determined to sell low for cash or on short time.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and lowest possible prices.
Fayetteville, Jan. 26, 1853. 63tf

MARBLE FACTORY

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1854. 64y-pd

PERUVIAN GUANO.

WE have received a large supply of PERUVIAN GUANO, which we offer at lowest market price.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
Jan'y 1854. 59tf

Nick Williams's Rye Whiskey at wholesale or retail.

McDONALD & McMASTER.
Dec. 10, 1853. 52

Steam Engines—Fayetteville Manufacture.

WE are now prepared with all the necessary machinery for manufacturing STEAM ENGINES, from five to sixty horse power, which we can furnish on as favorable terms as any Northern establishment.

Persons in want of Engines for Mills, Boats, &c. will perceive the advantage of having them made near home.

☞ An Engine of our own manufacture can be seen in operation at the Foundry.
HALL & BOLLINGER.
Dec. 7, 1853. 51-tf

MONTGOMERY ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this School will commence Monday, the 19th of June. The Academy is located in the southern part of Montgomery county, Pekin. It is in a healthy location and in the midst of high moral character and intelligence.

All persons who patronize the School may be assured that no pains will be spared in making the scholars in all branches taught in the Institution the first in the State. Terms—$8, $12, and $15 per Session.

Board can be obtained at a convenient distance from the Academy at $5 and $6 per month.

EDWARD J. CHAMBERS.
Pekin, May 12.

LOST.

AT the Laurel Hill Fair Ground, on the 13th inst., A LARGE GOLD RING. The finder will be liberally rewarded.

D. R. McNEILL.
Springfield, May 15, 1854.

"EAGLE HOTEL" FOR SALE.

I AM authorized by the owner of the Eagle Hotel at Chapel Hill, to offer it for sale. Mr. [illegible] who has been in possession of it for [illegible] years, desires to retire to a more private life.

This Hotel is probably [illegible] as is to be found in the State. [illegible] years past has ranged [illegible] dollars a year, and at [illegible] ter amount. As [illegible] property for the [illegible] is unnecessary.

Possession will be [illegible] if desired.

For further information address the subscriber at Chapel Hill, N. C.
SAMUEL LEA.
April 14.

WANTED.

A Good Turpentine Distiller to [illegible] ing. Liberal price will be [illegible]
D. & W. McLAURIN.
April 12, 1854.

1200 ACRES OF LAND.

THE subscriber offers for sale 1200 Acres of land lying on Drowning Creek, [illegible] Lumberton, well timbered and [illegible] production of turpentine and [illegible]

This Land can be purchased [illegible] on accommodating terms. Apply to
JOHN McNEILL.
Gilgoplis P. O., Robeson, N. C.
May 20.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons holding NOTES against the [illegible] Parker, are requested to present them [illegible] or before the 1st day of July next, at which [illegible] dividend will be paid.
E. J. LILLY, Ag't.
May 22, 1854.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE

THE subscribers propose to sell their FARM, situated in Moore county, six miles N. of [illegible] Carthage, lying on both sides of Deep River, containing about 500 acres,—nearly 200 [illegible] Said Farm is well adapted to the [illegible] Wheat, Oats, Cotton, and Turpentine. Terms will be made easy to the purchaser. Possession given next Fall. Call and see the subscribers on the premises.
FLORA A. PHILLIPS.
AMELIA H. PHILLIPS.
May 2, 1854. 94-3

Foundry and Machine Shop.

NEW MARKET FOUNDRY COMPANY are prepared to fit up two, four, and six horse Threshing Machines, both portable and stationary. Straw Cutters and Corn Shellers, &c. We are also prepared to furnish Mill Gearing, Saw Mill Irons, &c. Orders addressed to the subscriber at New Market, Randolph county, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

Worth & Utley are our Agents at Fayetteville, where our Straw Cutters may be seen, and other information given.
JOSEPH NEWLIN, Agent.
March 1854. 84-3m

Piedmont Chalybeate Springs, Stokes County, North Carolina.

THE subscribers having purchased the above Springs at the close of the last season, have fitted up large and comfortable improvements, will be prepared by the 1st of June to accommodate and thankfully patronize them.

The springs are situated at the foot of Moore's Knob, the highest point of the Sauratown Mountains—about 1 mile from Dan River, and two from Danbury, the County Site of Stokes, and is surrounded by as romantic scenery as any place in the State or Virginia.

It is the design of the subscribers to make this a first class watering place—and nothing will be left undone by them to make it such, and to make it as desirable a place for the health and pleasure of the public as any to be found in North Carolina or Virginia.

Their prices will be as moderate as the times will admit.

Single persons $5 00 per week.
" " 1 00 per day for less time than one week.
" horse 75 cents per day.
Servants half price.
SMALLWOOD & GALLOWAY.
May 1854. 96-3t5A

WANTED,

A TEACHER to take charge of a small Classical School near Elizabethtown, Bladen County, for the term of one year, to commence immediately.

References required as to good moral character and scholarship. Inquire at this Office.
Nov. 26, 1853. 48-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
ROBESON COUNTY.
To Spring Term, 1854.—In Equity.

Henry F. Pitman, ex. Elias Barnes, Calvin Barnes, Elizabeth Barnes, John P. Barnes, Willis Barnes, Mary, James Nye and wife Rosanna, Parker Nye and Spear Walters.
Bill to make title to Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said Defendant, Calvin Barnes, is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina: It is ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, in this State, for the period of six weeks, notifying the said Calvin Barnes to appear at the next Term of this Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the [illegible] said, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the [illegible] Monday in September next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the said Bill, or the same will be heard ex parte as to the said Calvin Barnes, and decree be rendered pro confesso as to him.

Witness, R. S. French, Clerk and Master in Equity for said Court at Office in Lumberton, the [illegible] in and for the county of Robeson afor